The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,341—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell.	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th "
— KHIVA	2909	450	G. Scrivener	19th "
L. INDUS	3862	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th "
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3505	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th "
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

THREE MONTHS—From date of [illegible] rates, to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3515 500	G. Lee	5th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023 700	J. C. Rabot	19th "
KHEDIVE	3950 600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500 700	A. E. Barlow	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 5 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 21, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	Including	I Class .. Rs. 520	Including
II do. 340	wines,	II do. 350	wines,
III do. 150	with food.	III do. 155	with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 8 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
OLAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, 1 Class Calais Route, Rs. 95 Brighton Route Rs. 80
" Naples, 1 do. do. .. 75 do. .. 55
" " II do. do. .. 145 do. .. 120
" " III do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

2,030 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for NAPLES, GENOA, AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. VORARLBERG	G. Marussig	1,264	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorich	3,500	500	8th June.

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 12½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	F. Marcovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	380	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd May.
s. s. AGLAIA	F. Marcovich	1,927	400	2nd June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 26th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	About 17th May.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	" 17th June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	" 15th July.

[illegible]ARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

[illegible]be made for passengers leaving during [illegible]urning March to July.

[illegible]n specially built and adapt[illegible] Trade.

[illegible]ON and STEWARDESS.

[illegible]formation, and other parti[illegible] EDWARD BATES & Co.,

[illegible]O.

[illegible]pool on favourable terms [illegible]London, Havre, Hamburg, [illegible]sterdam, Rotterdam, Dun[illegible]hiladelphia.

[illegible]on up-country by this line

[illegible] BATES & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]y, 13th January, 1882.

[illegible]INE.

[illegible]llowing sailings have [illegible]ed:—

[illegible]Liverpool about 15th May.
[illegible]London " 15th "
[illegible]iverpool " 31st "
[illegible]or Liverpool .... Rs. 450

[illegible] to
[illegible]NLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible]ND COMPTA.

[illegible]ARL will SAIL posi[illegible]ok FRIDAY, the 5th May, [illegible]s, calling at Hurnee, Rutna[illegible]apore, Malwan, Vingoria, [illegible]and Compta.

[illegible]ABHOY JAMSETJEE,
Agent, s. s. Pearl.

[illegible]E S. S. INDIA,
[illegible]0 H. P. nomi.
[illegible]D GENOA, OR OVERLAND [illegible]EITHER PORT.
[illegible]eamer will sail as above [illegible] 13th May.
[illegible]aples or Genoa .... Rs. 400
[illegible] to London *via* either port. " 500
[illegible]e will be sent on to Liverpool Without

Apply to
[illegible] W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]Bombay, 21st April, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, & Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 27th April, 1882. Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

THE s.s. "Sicily," Captain GREEN, will SAIL on TUESDAY MORNING.

A few passages are available on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend d exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MAURICE REUNION are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the steamer, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING, PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo without delay; also to present any claims for shortages, &c., at the office of the undersigned. No claims will be paid after the departure of the steamer, and unless they are countersigned by the Captain.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, s. s. Maurice Reunion.
Bombay, April 26, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY. LD.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS

FOR INLAND SEA-BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER,

and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

Per 7 lb. box	Cash.	Credit.
	Re. 1-4	1-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints " " 5-4

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	" 1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SENSATIONAL OPERA OF
FUSANAI AJAIB
will be performed
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL,
AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE,
by the talented members of
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
The night's entertainment will conclude with
AN AMUSING FARCE.
For further particulars please see handbills.

COGSWELL.

THE RELATIVES of Mr. JAMES COGSWELL, late of the City of Bath, England, deceased, are REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE with Messrs. GILL and BUSH, Solicitors, 3, Miles's Buildings, Bath, England.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT by the Ahmednagar City Municipality. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply at once to

FRAMJEE ARDASIR,
Chairman, Ahmednagar Municipality.
Ahmednagar, Municipal Office, 26th April, 1882.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the well-known BUNGALOW at Matheran, "THE [illegible]." For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

A TEMPORARY CHURCH of TEAKWOOD is TO BE ERECTED near the Prince's Dock. PLANS and ESTIMATES are WANTED at once. For particulars apply to

R. LE MARE,
Hony. Sec., Bombay Harbour Mission,
At Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

TO LET.—An upperstoreyed BUNGALOW on Cumbala Hill, lately vacated by F. Hooper, Esq. The BUNGALOW on Cumbala Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. H. Cook. The BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of H. Carwen, Esq. Other two Bungalows on the Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
17, Forbes-street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation to be held here at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1882, H. E. Jacobs, Esq., C.S., will move, "That the portion of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 10th October last, sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,46,319 for roofing the settling tank and filter beds of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, be and is hereby rescinded."

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 29th April, 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 14.)
BAY OF BENGAL.—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.

BUOYS MARKING WRECKS IN HARBOUR.

THE Port Officer, Madras, has notified that a green buoy has been moored in position inside the harbour, to mark the sunken wrecks of the late Steam Hopper Barges *Salisbury* and *Hobart*. The buoy is laid about 80 feet to the eastward of the wrecks, in 29 feet (low water), and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. from the northern T end of the pier, and S. E. ½ E. from the Harbour Works Office.

Two small green buoys, with green flags, are laid immediately over the wrecks in 22 feet of water.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 6th April, 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart No. 71c.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 105 and 1257*a*.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BOMBAY HARBOUR.
CHANGES IN BUOYAGE.

THE Port Officer, Bombay, has notified that on the 1st May 1882, several changes will be made in the buoyage of the harbour, and that in future the following system will be adopted,—buoys, as near as boar as practicable, to the system sanctioned by the Government of India, and published in this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 2, dated 12th January 1882:—

1. Buoys with poles and triangles will mark the North end of shoals, &c.
2. Buoys with poles and globes will mark the South end of shoals, &c.
3. All Black buoys to be left on the starboard hand when entering the port.
4. All Red buoys carrying globes or triangles to be left on port hand when entering.
5. Buoys coloured both Red and Black, with poles and triangles, can be passed on either port or starboard hand, and to the North.
6. Buoys coloured both Red and Black, with poles and globes, can be passed on either port or starboard hand, and to the South.
7. Red nun buoys will mark isolated rocks.
8. Mooring buoys will be coloured White.
9. Wreck buoys will be coloured Green.
10. The Quarantine Anchorage Buoy will be coloured Yellow, and will carry a black flag.
11. The Flagstaff Shoal buoy will remain of the same description and colour as at present.

NOTE.—The buoy marking the Sunk Rock Shoal will now be removed.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 11th April 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 2621, 737, and 2736.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart No. 1257*a*.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 16.)
CEYLON—EAST COAST.
BATTICALOA.

BUOY MARKING "SURVEYOR'S ROCK."

THE Master Attendant, Colombo, has notified that from the 15th March to the 31st October of each year, a buoy, painted *red*, will be placed 50 yards N. E. by N. of "Surveyor's rock," in Batticaloa roadstead. From the position of the buoy, Surveyor's rock and Khandalla rock will be in line with the white obelisk on shore.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 13th April, 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031 and 828.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1256 and 155.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,

for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SPIRITS, IN JARS OR CASKS.

	Cash Prices. Per impl. gallon. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whisky ..... in jars	10 0
Do. do. do. do. .....in qtr. casks	9 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish ..... in jars	10 0
Do. do. .....in qtr. casks	9 0
TREACHER'S Superior "Old Hollands" ..... in jars	6 12
Do. do. .....in qtr. casks	6 8
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin ..... in jars	8 0
Do. do. .....in qtr. casks	7 8
TREACHER'S London Old Tom ..... in jars	7 8
Do. do. .....in qtr. casks	7 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica Rum ..... in jars	10 0
Do. do. .....in qtr. casks	9 0

Empty jars for the above—2 gallons Rs. 3; 4 gallons Rs. 4.

Plated Taps Rs. 2 each.

The same price allowed for them delivered free at our godown.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are:—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Canal running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	3 years	...	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 "	...	" 60
Do. third	6 "	...	" 100
Do. fourth	6 "	...	" 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites, and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar, and Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab,
Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882. P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their

AERATED WATERS;

In the process of the manufacture of which they use PURE FILTERED WATER,
So essential to the production of really good beverages.

Soda-water	per doz. Re. 0 12		Tonic-water	per doz. Re. 1 0	
Lemonade	" 1 0		Potash-water	" 0 12	
Gingerade	" 1 0		Ginger-ale	" 1 8	
Seltzer-water	" 1 0		Lithia-water	" 1 8	
Vichy-water	" 1 4				

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIN CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

DAY OR LOUNGE SUITS.

Fancy Angola, or Summer Home-spuns ... ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 48

VISITING COATS.

Blue or Black, Fancy Diagonal Matt and Crape Cloth ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 42

FROCK COATS.

Blue or Black, in all the materials now worn ... ...Rs. 42 to Rs. 55

TROUSERS.

A large Selection of the latest Productions in Cashmere, Fine Angola, &c., for General or Special wear ...Rs. 16 to Rs. 22

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for ready-money.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

COFFEE BEVERAGES

MANUFACTURED BY
THOMAS SYMINGTON & CO.,
EDINBURGH.

	Rs.	As.
Essence of Pure Coffee ... ... per bottle	0	9
Do. of Coffee and Chicory ... ... "	0	6
Do. do do. large size... ... ... "	0	10
Do. of Dandelion Coffee ... ... "	0	12
"Edinburgh" Cocoa and Milk ... ... per tin	0	10

EXTRACT FROM "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

"Symington & Co.'s Coffee Essences have a standard reputation, and possess great merit. The Coffee Essence must be prepared in *Vacuo* at a low temperature, as the aroma of the Coffee is well preserved; in its essential qualities it does not differ in any way from a cup of Coffee made in the ordinary way. The Coffee and Milk is extremely convenient for travellers, bachelors, &c., or wherever it may be convenient to have at hand a preparation which requires only the addition of boiling water to make a cup of *good* Milk-Coffee."

APPLY TO
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING & GENERAL PROVISION STORES
FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND CRAWFORD MARKET,
W. J. ESSAI.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE. AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

THIS DAY,
SATURDAY,
GREAT SHOW OF LADIES' FICHUS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

COSTUMES,
By Madame Ed. Laurent, Madame Roy and other Parisian Dressmakers.

ALL MUST BE SOLD.

Doors open at 8-30 a.m., and close at 6-30 p.m. sharp during the sale.

ALL REMNANTS HALF PRICE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW
AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

40 per cent. Discount will be allowed for Cash upon delivery of goods.

40 per cent. Discount will be allowed for Cash upon delivery of goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY

Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY,

Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky Peg.

Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 9th January, 1883, by Bhyrupersaud Bunniah, Chaprassee. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 59332, 76157, 67190, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0/71 80012, and 77600 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0/97 32917, 07769, 0/96 51361, 0/97 33361, 0/96 99881, 20148, 51718, 75816, 0/97 33023, 0/96 98465, 44617, 0/97 03689, 09329, 0/96 08332, 28546, and 0/69 58370 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 200 Notes per Rs. 20 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

BURN & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).—We are supplying this splendid fruit to our constituents as in former seasons.—WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street.

A CHILD'S PONY, with saddle and bridle complete, WILL BE SOLD, without reserve, at BENNETT'S Auction THIS DAY.

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'S Square PIANO, specially built for India, FOR SALE. Price Rs. 450. Apply, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BERLIN BEER "MOABIT."—Further shipment to hand, in superb condition, Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES DU KHEDIVE.—The best kind of Cigarettes ever made; in boxes of 100, each Rs. 4.—BOLTON AND COMPANY.

CIGARS.—Dindigul, Havannahs, No. 1, per 100 Rs. 2. Specially manufactured of the choicest leaves of tobacco, ensuring an aromatique flavour.—HOWARD & Co.

SNELLEKSZ'S PHOSPHO—FERRODINE PILLS; the most powerful nutrient-nervine tonic extant, at Rs. 6 per bottle. Sole agents, BARTON and Co., Meadow-street.

TO EUROPEANS ONLY.—H. M. ship [illegible] READY, about to proceed to England, REQUIRES the following ratings:—2 CARPENTERS or SHIPWRIGHTS, 1 STEWARD, 2 COOKS, 2 SERVANTS. Apply on board during FORENOON.

WANTED, by a lady, a place as COMPANION to a lady. References allowed to MAJOR GLASCOCK, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore, N. W. P., Col. C. V. JENKINS, Deputy Commissioner, Dharumsala, Punjab.

FURNISHED ROOMS with BOARD for gentlemen. Apply to No. 21, Sassoon Buildings, East Block.

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—SAMPLE BOXES may be had from Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co.

TO LET, from 1st June, the UPPER-FLOOR of 31, Elphinstone Circle. For terms apply to JOHN FLEMING, 31, Elphinstone Circle.

GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATH.—Pure, fresh, and shallow water. A good opportunity for beginners.—N. H. Patel, Hony. Secy.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket. Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The Australian Horses expected by us have arrived, and we solicit an early inspection of the same. C. STEPHENS & Sons.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, &c., Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, an UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSE, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

MAHABALESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

A CURIOUS large MOREMON-FISH to be seen at any time in a Tent on the Esplanade near the Gaiety Theatre, at a moderate price. The fish has been caught on the coast of the Red Sea.

A PRIVATE TUTOR required for the Nawab of Janjira, must have passed the B. A. examination. Salary, Rs. 150. Apply with testimonials to the Assistant Political Agent, Janjira.

OFFICER'S BUNGALOW TO LET.—Seaside of Marine Lines. Fully furnished. Seven rooms with large Verandah and Garden. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MORE than 800 SEWING-MACHINES and all their spare parts always in stock. Need

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

LONDON telegrams quote Wheat firm, Hard Red by Canal 41s. 3d., and Club No. 2 to arrive *via* Canal 43s. 6d.; other sorts unchanged. Bar Silver is quoted 52½d., and Rupee Paper 4 per cents. 85½ and 4½ 91½, which is in all cases a shade higher.

Cotton in Liverpool was steady, and arrivals quiet; prices as before. American receipts 4,000 bales; spots 12½ as before, but July futures up to 12·56. At Havre Fair Oomras are quoted 53s. and Good Fair 56s., as against 50 and 53 quoted on the 24th instant.

Our Cotton market here to-day opened with a little more stiffness on the part of sellers owing to the advance in American futures, but as it was not responded to on the part of buyers, we close much in yesterday's position. There has been some inquiry for Broach, but most of the lots in the market are poor and rather mixed, and are selling at Rs. 227. For nice lots, however, Rs. 230 is the rate Oomras are well maintained in value, but it is mainly because the crop is now coming to an end, and a good many purchases have still to be made to cover former sales. Dharwars are still pressed for sale on some hands. Quotations are nominally as before, but very low prices are occasionally accepted. We hear of sales of considerable lots, equal to Fully Good at Rs. 193.

EXCHANGE.—Very little business is doing to-day, and rates in all positions are unaltered. We quote:—

Banks	Demand.	3 months.	4 months.
	1 ⅛	1 8 7-16	1 8 15-32
Credits	1 8⅛	3 months.	6 months.
Documents	1 8 17-32		1 8 21-32.
France	216½		1 8 11-16. 218½

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, 33s. 9d. being the rate by steamer to Liverpool. *Vid* Cape Freights are very firm. The Cape Comorin took cargo at 55s., Beann Uamba at 52s. 6d., Chaska at 50s., while another steamer was engaged at 51s. 3d. There is a good inquiry for steamers for June and July.

SHARES.—Spinning Companies shares were in good request to-day, especially of some of the leading mills. Investors came forward to take advantage of the heavy fall of the last few days, and a pretty good business was done at a rise of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. Alliance Mill, Bombay United, Coorla, and Moorarjee Goculdas changed hands at an advance of Rs. 10 each. Orientals were sold at Rs. 605, Manockjee Petit Rs. 1,200, and New Dhurumsey at Rs. 470. Press shares are quiet; Albert Press shares declined Rs. 10, and the Mofussil Rs. 2½. Colaba Land shares were done at Rs. 750.

GOVERNMENT PAPER unchanged. We quote 4 per cent. 101 5-16 and 4½ per cent. 108¼.

In Calcutta 4 per cents. are quoted by Reuter at 101½ and 4½ per cent. at 108½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	55p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	20·0	12½	2 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,629	2,925	Rs. 30	750
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 5	210

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	220
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New Issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	550
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	660
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	880
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	650
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	470
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Babs S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	955
Hydraulic Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,050xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	910
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	875
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,900xd
Mahalukhmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1,200
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. s	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,110
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s	865
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	605
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	290
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Shoisapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s	1,120
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	900
Southern India	500	500	250	Rs. 40	660
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	810
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	875

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast Compta, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,263 tons, Captain W. E. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta (14th April), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J. A. Magann, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with ageneral cargo, and M. D. Costa and three children, and 11 deck passangers.

THE steamer Grantully, 1,097 tons, Captain W. A. Statt, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (25th March), with a cargo of 1,770 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, 13,54 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. Mr. McPhail, Mrs. F. Turner, and one gentleman.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Zanzibar, &c., brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. A. Roucors, Major and Mrs. Conceicao and nephew, Mr. T. Attans, Lieut. G. R. Tod, one warrant officer, and 114 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,578 tons, Captain C. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (1st April, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. T. C. Hughenden, Mr. and Mr. C. P. Weltshire and four children, Mr. H. Hadden, Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Mr. R. Amoral, and 63 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Syed Mahamed Ruza Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, Col. and Mrs. Bolton and four children, Mr. Thompson, Captain Mackenzie, Col. Lang, Mr. R. Nicol, Mr. R. Kennedy, and 76 deck.

ARRIVALS

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
27	Bhundara (s)	Hutchinson	Calcutta, April 14.
28	Euphrates (s)	Calder	Bussorah, April 14.
	Henzada (s)	Cole	Calcutta, April 1.
	Grantully (s)	Scott	Hartlepool, Mar. 25
	H. M. S. Ready	Edwards	Muscat, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
28	Arago (s)	Jones	Jeddah.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Abyssinian	Hughes	Havre.
	Pearl	Raffin	Compta.
	Javasti	Magennis	Zanzibar, &c.
	Deccan	Chapman	London, &c.
	Clan Lamont (s)	Torbock	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arscia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Amy Dora, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Maurice, of Reunion, to London.

CALCUTTA.

April ARRIVALS.

24 Busheer (s) ..... England ..... Rangoon, April 14.
Wingates (s) ..... Thomson ..... North Shields, March 3.
Madura (s) ..... Starrat ..... Bombay, April 15.
D. Buckingham (s) Turner ..... London, March 19.
Rajputana (s) .... Lewis ..... Singapore, April 4.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Clan Lamont (s)—95 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Grantham—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Mathew Bedlington (s)—433½ cwts myrabolams, Jetta Fur hotum; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 131 bales wool, Hurjiwan Vussonjee; 25 bales wool, Govindjee Tulukchund; 100 bales wool, M. Govindram; 27 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 509 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 170 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 58 bales wool, Felly and Co; 2351 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 300 bales cotton, John Marshall; 300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Patriana (s)—320 cwts bones, Natha Kasa; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 134 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 32 bales wool, Jamall Ladoo.
Carmona (s)—100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.
Hampshire (s)—125 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co.
Cape Comorin—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Chasca—50 bales wool and 211 bales cotton, Felly and Co; 40 bales wool, Mahamedally Abdoola and Co.
Muskota—20 tons old iron, Rajaram, Tvebjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maurice et Reunion (s)—2,268 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co; 602 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Cooverjee Nurses; 2,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Trebjee and Co.
Darlington (s)—3 bales hides, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 51 cwts horns, Shurrifbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co; 200 cwts sandalwood, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 8161 cwts sandlewood, Nowrojee Framjee; 6 bales hides, Hurjeebhoy Jumail; 50 cwts chillies, Shewjee Ramjee; 14 bales hides and 66 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy.
China (s)—100 cwts horns, Jamnahomed and Peerbhoy; 334 cwts olibanum, Mahomed Cozee; 3864 cwts myrabolams, Tappall Godoo; 340 bales cotton, Gadum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 5 bales hides, Rajbhoy Tyebally; 19 bales skins, Sheriffbhoy Jafferbhoy; 12 bales hides, Postonjee Eduljee; 4 bales hides, Rumbally Allyruza.
Deccan (s)—12 cwts ivory, Ebram Passiany; 4 cases shawls, Chatoomull Jaithanund.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Wilton (s)—300 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Bridgewater (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Regent (s)—125 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co; 700 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 203 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Empire (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, John Marshall; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Irene Morris (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lancaster (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Anny Dora (s)—1,500 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 8 bales hides, the P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—1,250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sapphire (s)—316 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 3,531 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Manilla (s)—800 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Venetia (s)—1,869 packages coffee, the P. and O. Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sapphire (s)—980 cwts castorseed, 111 cwts gingelly seed and 200 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat and 350 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Venetia (s)—300 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.
Manilla (s)—1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Sicily (s)—15,000 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China (s)—75 cwts cowanuts, Syed Fuckroodin.
Venetia (s)—477 bags coffee, the P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Helios(s)—1 pot rosa oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, F. Moosabhoy; 250 bales cotton, Runichund Fuckirchand and 91 bales cotton, Abdeenund Suntookchund; 30 bales cotton, Guneshdass Hurdewdass; 102 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcurun; 91 bales cotton, Sriram Sewdutroy; 13 cwt storax, Kuttonjee Jewraj; 76 bales twist, Kalkushru Meherban; 50 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 168 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Amoolickchund; 32 bales cotton, Nemchund Vussonjee; 145 bales cotton, Nopchund Nowrungroy; 50 bales twist, the Parell S. and W. Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 29.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Officiating Chief Justice.)

To be mentioned.

589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T., A. and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Shaik Abdool Rahiman Shaik Survur vs. Shaik Mallung bin Shaik Hajee Moozavur and others.
In person—Harriett Henrietta Brock vs John Benjamin Brock.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

82-82—Nanu and H.—Jivanjee Jafferjee and another vs Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and others—A. and H., and Tyabjee and D.

71-80—H. M. Sayani—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs Ebrahim Alloo Tricamani and another.

341-80—Macfarlane and E.—Merwanjee Hormusjee vs Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy and another—Payne and G., and H. C. and L.

279-81—Tobin and R.—Rughoonath Gunesh Naik vs Atmaram Vinayek Patker—Macfarne and E.

288-81—R. M. Sayani—Ruttonsey Morarjee and others vs Jumnadas Pitamberdas—Shapoorjee and T.

573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Sulleman Joosub and another—In person.

145-80—Chalk and W.—Nursey Nanjee and others vs Kessorilal and another—Jefferson B and D. and P. and G.

35-81—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner [vs Kesowjee Toolsidas—Tobin and R.

260-81—Tobin and R—Valbai vs Lilbai.

42-81—Shamrao P.—Pandurang Jewba S. vs Shantaram Jugonnath S.—Jefferson B. and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 19.

Turton, Surg. Maj. on leave, from Muttra.

APRIL 26.

Tucker, Lieut.-Col., Durham L. I., on leave, from Meerut.

APRIL 27.

Wahab, Maj. L. Fusiliers, on leave, from Mhow.

APRIL 28.

Mackenzie, Capt., 1st Belooch, on leave, from Hydrabad.
Lean, Lieut., 5th Ben. Cav. on leave, from Sitapur.
Mackenzie, Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Lucknow.
Ducat, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—April 27.

Sartorius, Maj. Marine Batt., on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Mein, Lieut., Marine Batt., on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 28.

Hewett, Major, E. I. Force, on leave, to England.
Banes, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.
Cunliffe, Lieut., 3rd Punjaub I., on leave, to England.
Twentyman, Lieut.-Col., R. Lancaster, on leave, to England.
Marriott, Maj. Carabouns, on leave, to England.
Græme, Major, N. Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Short, Lieut., R. Canadians, on duty, to England.
Hughes, Col., Dorsetshire, on leave, to England.
Woods, Lieut.-Surg., on duty, to England.
Skeen, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Williams, Col., 14th Sikhs, on leave to England.
Inglis, Maj. 15th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Bushman, Lieut. Col., 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Legge, Major, 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Lean, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Blaxland, Maj. General List, on leave, to Madras.
Mackenzie, Capt., 1st Belooch, on leave, to Ootacammund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, April 28.

Members are requested to return their rifles and accoutrements into Head Quarters as soon as possible for inspection by the chief civil master armourer.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 16.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Army Pay Dept.—Capt. J. Angus, York and Lancaster Regt.,—having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt. Dated 29th April 1881. Capt. Angus is posted to the 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade.

With the approval of Govt., the C.-in-C. in India has been pleased to sanction the issue of a medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct on behalf of the late Barrack Sergeant H. Stone, who became entitled to the reward before his death.

Major A. B. Morgan, Asst. Adjt. Gen., is posted to the Rawal Pindi Division.

Major W. V. Ellis, Brigade Major, is posted to Lucknow.

H. E. the C.-in-C. has sanctioned the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, with effect from the 9th March consequent on Capt. and Paymaster J. L. Hewson having been invalided to England:—
President:—Lieut. Col. Y. Forbes. Members:—Capts. G. V. C. Justice and W. B. M'Dougall.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian at Meean Meer on the 3rd April:—Capt. G. W. Deane, 19th B. L.; Lieuts. J. A. Grieve, R. H. A.; Lieuts. J. G. Ramsay, 54th N. I.; Lieuts. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, R. West Surrey Regt. on probn. 25th N. I.

Lieut. N. Irving-Noble, Gloucestershire Regt., appointed a probr. for the Bl. S. C. is permitted to resign that appointment, and is posted to the 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. temporarily, on the estabt. of which he will be borne as a supernumerary, pending orders from H. R. H. the field Marshal C.-in-C.

Riding-master J. Wilken, R. A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Bangalore, for duty with the R. A. at that Station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
9th Lancers.—Lieut. M. O. Little, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
10th Hussars.—Lieut. C. S. Greenwood, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and theance to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
R. A.—Major A. Swinton, (N. By. 1st Brig.) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.
1st Bn. Oxfordshire L. I.—Lieut. A. F. Mockler Ferry, to England, for fifteen months date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Rl. Lancaster Reg.—Major R. A. Knox, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
1st Bn. Worecestershire Regt.—Lieut. Col. H. Davis, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders—Lieut. D. C. F. Macintyre, (Offig. Wing Officer 2nd N. I., to Calcutta, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.
2nd. Bn. The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Lieut. H. J. J. Middleton, (Offig. Sqn. Officer 1st B. C.,) to Calcutta, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native language.
4th B. C.—Lieut. R. C. Broome, (S. C.) to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.
1. M. D.—Brig. Surgn. G. V. Currie, (in medical charge 10th B. L.) to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.
Unattached List.—Major P. Roddy, V. C., (doing duty at Morar,) to Roorkee, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS

Fort St. George's Gazette, April 26.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Thomson, to act as Sub.-Collr. and Joint Magte. of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson on other duty.

Mr. S. H. Wynne, to act as Sub.-Collr. and Joint Magte. of North Arcot during the absence of Mr Lewis McIver on leave.

Mr. E. C. Rawson to act as Head Asst. to the Collr and Dist. Magite., Trichinopoly, during the employment of Mr. S. H. Wynne on other duty, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the following appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court:—Mr. Thomas Weire to be Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate Side.

Major J. S. Blaxland Supt. of Police, Jeypore Dis., to officiate as Supdt. Police North Arcot Dist., during the employment of Major H. Cox on other duty.

Mr. A. P. Agah Asst. Supdt. of Polic, Vizapatam Dist., to act as Supdt. of Police, Nellore Dist., during the absence of Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan on privilege leave.

The services of Mr. C. G. Plumer, Dis. and Sessions Jude, North Arcot, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India from 1st May.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. J. Sharp, Chaplain of Calicut, privilege leave for two months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Jones Gen. Duty Dy. Collr., South Arcot, leave for four months, from 1st May.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfer is ordered:—
Mr. A. M., Ford, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, from the Western to the Eastern Kistna Divn.

The following acting appointments are made:—
Lieut.-Col. W. H., Burton R. E., Ex.-Engr., 1st Grade, to act as Supdt. Engr., 5th Circle, during the absence of Col. H. L. Prendergast, R. E., on privilege leave.
Mr. S. W. H., Ottaman, Sub-Engr., 1st Grade, to officiate as Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, vice Major R. R. E. Drake Brockman, R. E. on special leave.

The undermentioned officer has reported his ported his return from Europe:—

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDER.

Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, SC 2nd Regt L C arrived at Bombay on the 18th April

Lieut E E Kenn, S. C., Sub-Ast. Comsy-Gen., has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissarit Dpt.

The services of Supt. H. Allson, M. D. I. M. D., 22nd Regt. N. I., are placed temporary at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The follwing promotions are made in the Commissaiat Dpt.

Lieut. and Dy. Asst. Comy. B. Prichard, to be Acting Asst Comy.; Condr. J. Rishworth to be Acting Dy. Asst. Comsy., and Sub-Condr. H. States to be Acting Condr., vice Capt. and Dy. Comsy. J. [illegible], on sick leave in India.

Brigade Surg. [illegible] medical charge of the North Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Dy. Surg. Gen., H. M's. Forces, Centre and Northern Dist., during the absence on leave of Dy. Surg. Gen. W. Stewart.

Col. S. F. M. T. Grant S. C. Comdt. 33rd R. N.I., is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for one year and three hundred and fifty-one days.

Lieut. J. Leonard of the Madras Volunteer Guards, who resigns his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment, on retirement.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Major C. W. Brereton, R. A. Comy. of Ordce., 3rd Class, to officiate as Commry. of Ordce., 1st Class, during the absence on leave of Capt. O'Grady, R. A.

Capt. R. J. Bevan, R. A., Proving Officer as Commry. of Ordce., 3rd Class to officiate as Commy. of Ordce., 2nd Class, vice Major Fisher, R. A, Officiating in the 1st class.

Lieut. G. T. Kelaart, R. A., to officiate as Proving Officer, St. Thomas' Mount, vice Capt. Bevan, R.A.

Capt. F. O. Sherman, Madras Volunteer Guards, is appointed to act as Adjt. of the Regt., during the absence on furlough of Capt. G. C. Fenwick.

Capt. R. W. O'Grady, R. A., Comy. of Ordce., 1st Class, is granted leave (m. c.) out of India for six months.

Major J. H. Gaussen, General List, Wing Officer, 37th R. N. I., is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

THE appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of Ireland—if the rumour of the intention to so appoint him turn out to be well founded—will indicate a new departure of the Gladstone Ministry in regard to that country. The promise of a measure to deal with arrears of rent, and the improved relations between the Government and the Irish members give apparent confirmation to this view. Lord Dufferin is a man of eminent abilities and acknowledged administrative tact, and the task which might be too onerous for another will be comparatively easy for him. All parties in Ireland will have confidence in him, and the persuasive eloquence which he inherits with his Sheridan blood will stand him in good stead. His varied experience, acquired in Canada, in Russia, and in Turkey, will enable him to deal even with Fenian plots with a minimum of excitement and a maximum of efficiency. He has seen Nihilism at work, and he will not be troubled much by "manikin traitors." Mr. Forster will, of course, be relieved of the Chief Secretaryship. With the best intentions, it has been his fate to see the state of the country daily becoming "worse than it has been at any time during the last fifty years," to use Mr. Gladstone's expression. In the redistribution of places which has been talked of for some weeks past, Mr. Forster was assigned the chairmanship of the Local Government Board. Mr. Chamberlain was said to be desirous, that he might try the experiment of governing Ireland without coercion. Mr. Drummond, in the year 1835, undertook a similar task after some years of Coercion Acts, and he succeeded. The organiser of the Radical caucus is sanguine of a like success. The Irish Conservatives a year ago would have cried out against such an appointment, but now they would doubtless acquiesce in any change giving a hope of a return to a settled order of administration, however Radical in sympathy or tendencies.

A CAREFUL study of the recent disbandment order will convince most people that Government has been exceedingly anxious to gild the bitter pill of reduction, and has tried as far as possible to make things pleasant all round. Great stress was laid on this both by General Wilson and Sir Donald Stewart, but very little time sufficed to show that as regards the European officers of the disbanded regiments the inducements to retire, to all but very senior colonels, are of the very slightest nature. By the present scheme of reduction British officers are the only real sufferers. Let it be ever so plausibly argued that the five regiments of the Bombay Army now reduced are those, from whatever reasons of expediency or necessity, it was most desirable to reduce, still the fact remains that a number of officers are deprived of their appointments; and the feeler officers they are, the more keenly they feel the hardship of having their regiments erased from the Army List. We are quite aware that there are very many native officers and men who will also keenly feel as good soldiers the disbandment of their old "pultans;" but they can either retire at once on very liberal terms, or they will be immediately transferred to other regiments without any diminution of rank and pay. Regarding the question of fitness or unfitness, we can only repeat that if it be true that sepoys, as a body, underfeed themselves from one cause or other, then it is incumbent on all regimental officers to use their influence and authority, not merely to keep their regiments as perfect as possible in drill and discipline, but also to encourage their men to maintain a high standard of physical efficiency, so that when they go on service, they may be able to undergo the hardships and fatigues inseparable from war. The anxiety of Government to make things pleasant is, as we said, shown more in the treatment of the native than of the European portion of the disbanded regiments. Unless a European officer be a colonel of over thirty-two years' service, he has little or no inducement to retire. Take the cases of the five commandants and seconds-in-command of the Bombay regiments to be reduced. Colonel Malcolmson, C. B., of the 3rd Sind Horse, has 33 years' service, and so can retire comfortably enough, if he be so minded; while Major Gordon, his second-in-command, has only 22 years' service, and would receive next to nothing under the retiring arrangements. Colonel Dodd, of the 6th N. I., has 31 years' service; while Major Mignion, his second-in-command, has just 26 years. Colonel Woodhouse, commandant 11th N. I., has 31 years' service; while Major Hume, second-in-command has 22 years. In the 15th N. I. we find the commandant, Colonel Utterson, is 31 years' service; while Lieutenant-Colonel Barras, his second-in-command is 28 years'. In the 18th N. I. Colonel Smith, the commandant, is 35 years' service; and Lieutenant-Colonel Forteath is 27 years'. So it will be seen that out of all the officers of the five disbanded regiments in this Presidency, only two, Colonels Malcolmson and Smith, are eligible, on retiring at once, for any share in commuted colonel's allowances. Should any other colonels or majors retire, they will merely receive whatever pension they are entitled to, and in addition, eighteen months' staff pay and a free passage home. As the regiments are to be reduced from the 1st July next, it will be as well for officers who are in doubt about retiring to remember that they must have made up their minds and notified their decision before the 30th September. We do not anticipate many retirements from the Bombay Army, and we trust that everything will be done to give suitable employment to deserving officers who will of necessity lose their appointments through no fault of their own.

In dealing with the native ranks, the action of Government is far more considerate and liberal. All native officers of 25 years' service and over get the highest rate of pension to which they could ever attain, namely, Rs. 50 a month. Now, if native officers who wish to retire are offered the superior rates of pension, why not have held out the same inducement to European officers? As we recently pointed out, when reviewing the state of the Madras Army with its surplus of field officers, it is not possible to approve of a scheme of Army Reform which does away with a few regiments and maintains an army of colonels. It would pay Government over and over again to offer every lieutenant-colonel in the Indian Army a good pension—say £600 a year—to retire. Numbers would elect to retire on this, and would not only cease to draw a considerable monthly sum, but would give up all claim to off-reckonings. But we merely make this remark *en passant*, and return to the native ranks of the disbanded regiments, Government, in its desire to deal liberally with the native officers and non-commissioned officers, has overlooked one thing. There are in each native infantry regiment 16 native officers and 80 non-commissioned officers. In other words, it is optional with 64 subadars and jemedars and 320 havildars and naiks either to take their pensions, or else to be drafted to other infantry regiments of the Bombay Army. If they elect the latter alternative, or if any considerable number does so, then the promotion in the corps they join will be considerably retarded, as until they are absorbed ordinary promotion must cease. So it is very much to be hoped that these classes will be largely persuaded to ovail themselves of the really liberal terms affered by the Government. In common fairness we think that only native officers and non-commissioned officers who are active and intelligent men should be allowed the option of remaining on in the service. It is an opportunity of getting rid of incapable men that may not occur again; and it would not entail any hardship, since they would retire on the maximum pension of their rank. We have not time at present to go into the question of the altered conditions of tenure of command of native regiments, but as the subject is a very interesting one, and a very important one also of the painful fact that when submitted to the same tests the missionary schools do not compare favourably with the Government schools?

SURGEON-MAJOR J. ARNOTT has been appointed to the Professorship of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, vacated by the death of Surgeon-Major Hughes, and takes charge forthwith. Surgeon-Major Arnott, who is at present acting Surgeon of the European General Hospital, obtained his commission on April 1, 1867. He has seen service in Abyssinia and obtained the medal. He subsequently accompanied the 19th N. I. to Southern Afghanistan; was principal medical officer of the Reserve Brigade in the Bolan Pass from November, 1879, to February, 1880; Sanitary Officer (in addition to other duties) in Kandahar during the defence; present throughout the defence of Kandahar (mentioned in despatches); with the sortie against the fortified villages of Deh Khojah, and had charge of the column commanded by Colonel Heathcote (mentioned in despatches); and at the battle of Kandahar (medal and clasp).

WE regret to hear that cholera has broken out in the 20th N. I., at Belgaum. Of ten cases which occurred in the course of two or three days, seven proved fatal. The regiment is now, we believe, in camp.

SIR HENRY JAMES'S Bill for putting down bribery at elections has been read a second time by the House of Commons. There is no use denying that the public conscience is singularly distorted respecting the immorality of corrupt electioneering. No one will venture to defend the purchase of votes, and yet somehow any attempt to put down the disgraceful practice is not favourably received by the constituencies. The deep-seated, and not altogether unreasonable, prejudice against making people moral by Act of Parliament operates against robbing a poor man of the quart of ale which his vote is good to purchase on election day. For this reason Governments have always been shy of dealing seriously with electoral impurity. Where the turpitude of the constituency has compelled the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry and the subsequent disfranchisement of the borough, the event has frequently been a black mark against the party in power, in that part of the country at least. Sir Henry James

TELEGRAMS.

MANIPUR AND BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The Burmese Embassy left yesterday evening for Simla.

The *Englishman* states that the boundary marks recently erected on the Manipur frontier are intact; and the Burmese are not likely to carry out their threat to destroy them.

STEAM TRAMWAYS IN CALCUTTA.

The Corporation have sanctioned temporarily the introduction of steam tramways on the portion of the line already opened.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Captain T. Hope, Assistant Foreign Secretary, has been appointed to temporary charge of the Press Commissioner's office, pending further arrangements.

NEW DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Mr. Coldstream, the new Deputy Commissioner, arrived this evening.

THE BIRTHDAY LEVEE.

The Viceroy holds a levee at Peterhoff at 10 p. m. on the 24th May. The levee will be closed by the native officers of detachments of the 4th Goorkhas and 32nd Pioneers being presented by their commanding officers.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

The Viceroy has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble L. Forbes, Additional Member of Council

Notice is given that the birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India will be kept on the 24th May.

Mr C. G. Plumer, Madras Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg during the absence of Mr. J. D. Sandford.

Major St. John, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, has been appointed Resident, second class, supernumerary establishment.

Mr. I. A. Crawford, C. S., officiates as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and is appointed an attaché in the Foreign Department.

Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell officiates as medical officer, Bagelkhand Political Agency.

Captain Crawford Boyd Cooke, Political Agent, Bundelkund, and Captain Jasper Burne, Second Assistant to the Agent in Central India, have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the whole of British India.

A civil officer or military officer in civil employ, who, under orders from the Secretary of State, is detained in Europe on civil duty or permitted to remain on special civil duty beyond the period of his leave, is entitled, if on other than privilege leave, to two-thirds of his pay and allowances, and if on privilege leave to half-pay and allowances.

Major L. Conway Gondon, Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General and Deputy Secretary P. W. D., during the absence of Major Filgate.

Captain H. L. Wells will officiate as Director of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith.

Major A. G. Begbie, Examiner Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General *ex officio* under the Secretary of the Public Works Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The relations between the Government and the Irish members are becoming more friendly.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

It is rumoured that the Earl of Dufferin will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

The House of Commons last night read a second time the Bill for the adoption of stringent measures for the repression of bribery and corruption at elections.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27.

The Inch Line steamer Inchmornish left here for Bombay this morning.

LISBON APRIL 27,

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the morning of the 26th inst.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left Suez, outward bound for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 9 a. m.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s. s s. Vorwaerts, from Honkong, left Colombo for Bombay on Friday evening last.

TRINCOMALEE, APRIL 28, 10-39 A. M.

H. M. S. Ranger, from Calcutta, arrived this evening.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¼
¼ per cent. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
Bar Silver	52½
5 per cent. French Rentes	118¼

Arrivals—Lady Dalhousie, Lord Eslington and Singapore.

Departure—Miranda.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, right to Fera. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, right to Fera. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, APRIL 27.

At 10 p.m.	80·9
FRIDAY, APRIL 28.	
,, 6 a.m.	78·4
,, 10 a.m.	85·0
,, 2 p.m.	90·2
,, 4 p.m.	88·4

...ot leaves Bombay for Calcutta on Mon... his seat on the High Court at that

...n of the warm weather has already ...ficial test on the general health of ...ality which marked the ...losed, the average being

...r READY, 592 tons, Capt ...ived in Bombay harbour ...hich place she left on the ...ff Basal Hadh for two ...h on the 23rd instant.

... Arnott, of the European ...obably be appointed to ...tes in the Sir Jamsetjee

...ugh on the 12th proximo, ...ppointment, as his tour of ...eneral—5 years—is com... ...t Dr. Bruce, of Poona, ...l that Dr. Sexton will ... Poona; but the actual ...l as yet.

...he defaulting Assistant ...l Bank of India, Bom... ...lcutta and was supposed ...is now reported to have ...e of last week's steamers. ...gorged seven hundred ...ceeds of his plunder, to ...ional Bank in Calcutta

...he population of Goa is

... Afghanistan, which is ...ligence Department, will ...embodying all the work ...partment during the late ...and Hazaristan will, of ...st blanks, as no survey ...s to penetrate into those

...hich, the *Pioneer* thinks ... make is one having for ... placing of a British Resident at Mandalay and a Burmese Agent at Calcutta; our Resident to be treated with the courtesy due to his rank, and to be freed from the humiliation of having to appear shoeless before the King.

THE *Asian* :—In reply to many "anxious enquirers" as to the Derby Sweeps for this year, all we can say is, with the fear of the law before our eyes, that we understand there will be no difficulty in investing through the usual channels. We are not aware whether there is any truth in the report that a large Sweep is being got up at Simla under distinguished patronage.

A NOTIFICATION appears in General Orders to the effect that the Native Infantry Standing Orders having been reprinted, copies are now available at the Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, at nine annas per copy inclusive of postage.

HEAVY and continuous rain has fallen in Assam and Cachar, and warmer weather is much wanted for manufacturing tea. From the Terai and Darjiling districts, particularly the former, complaints come of continued dry weather.

COL. SLADEN, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Commandant of the Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps, writes to the *Indian Volunteer Gazette* to suggest "that every European and Eurasian employé of Government, in each Civil Department of the State, drawing a salary of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per mensem, shall, on taking Government employ, *ipso facto* enrol himself as a Volunteer in the local corps of any station to which his appointment takes him."

By the retirement of Colonel C. I. Sillery, of the Suffolk Regiment, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Pearson, of the 1st Battalion, and now at Fyzabad, obtains his promotion with transfer to the 2nd Battalion, which is at present quartered at Jersey. Colonel Pearson entered the service in 1856 and obtained his majority after 24 years' service, and now his lieutenant-colonelcy with a couple of months over 26 years. Colonel Pearson held the appointment of Brigade-Major in this country from March, 1865, till April, 1871, and was employed in the Quartermaster-General's Department from 13th May, 1872, till the 8th May, 1879; he was also employed in this department during the Afghan war, and was Brigade-Major in the Khyber Field Force from June, 1879 to June, 1880.

WE read in the *Ceylon Times* that the publication in the local papers of the names of debtors to the Queen's Hotel, Kandy, has caused some excitement in the community, and a good deal of correspondence in the papers. The *Times* adds:—"The general opinion is that if the defaulters have been applied to for the amount due by them, and the sums have been long outstanding, the measure was a wise one, in face of the unsatisfactory way in which credit is allowed in Ceylon."

A RECENT appointment to the Ceylon Bench does not appear to have been received with complete satisfaction in the Colony. The *Ceylon Examiner* says:—A good deal of grumbling has been heard in certain quarters against the appointment of a Dutch lawyer from the Transvaal as Chief Justice of Ceylon; but when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration, it becomes quite clear that a better appointment could not have been made. The importance of having at least one judge versed in Roman Dutch law has been long conceded; and not a single instance can be quoted, since the promulgation of the Charter of 1833, when there was not one or more Roman Dutch lawyers on the Supreme Court Bench. Whatever people might say about being indebted to the Transvaal for a Chief Justice, the fact is indisputable that in selecting Mr. de Witt, of the Transvaal Judiciary, for the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, the Secretary of State has acted with due regard to the interests of the people of Ceylon, and complete appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things."

THE Spanish Consul at Singapore, Don Arturo Baldasanoy Topete, has proceeded to Manila to give evidence in the cases arising out of the detention of three English engineers on board the Leon XIII. for over a hundred days, and the extraordinary proceedings connected with their case which arose at Singapore.

THE *Siam Advertiser* contains an account of a National Exhibition of the Products of Siam, which is to be opened on the 26th inst., in Bangkok, and is to form part of the ceremonies celebrating the centenary of the foundation of Bangkok as the capital of Siam. The Exhibition is a purely national one, under the presidentship of the King's youngest full brother.

THE Russian cruiser Africa, the flagship of Rear Admiral Aslambegoff, whose recent visit to Australia caused so much excitement in Melbourne, left Singapore on the 12th inst., together with the Asia and Vestnik, for Bangkok, to be present at the centennial exhibition to be held there, and will thence proceed to the northward.

WRITING of Sir Ashley Eden's departure, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"The Sailors' Home and the shipping in the Hooghly were gaily and tastefully decorated, being bright with flags and bunting; the only exceptions to the general rule of 'dressed ships' visible being the two P. and O. steamers in port, the Pekin, in which vessel Sir Ashley travels, and the new double-funnelled steamship Ganges. The P. and O. Company's vessels in respect to 'dressing ship' with flags or bunting resemble the proverbial 10th, who 'don't dance.' There were not very many passengers on board the Pekin, but the number included several well-known residents of Calcutta."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes on the subject of local self-government:—Sir Ashley Eden has, on the eve of his departure to England, done the country a signal service. We refer to his straightforward criticism of the local self-government policy, contained in his elaborate and exhaustive minute which is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. We may speak of local self-government as enthusiastically as we please, but the fact remains that India a conquered country; that the feelings and ideas of its native inhabitants are different from those of its rulers; that—to bring the question at once down to its simplest form and most practical test—the Collector, or Deputy Commissioner must and will remain the responsible ruler of his district, to whatever extent his local committees may assert their "self-governing" powers. Let the Collector, or Deputy Commissioner, consult the ablest, most honest, and most respectable natives in his district—this he should do whenever opportunity offers—but he cannot divest himself of final responsibility. Let us call things by their right names. Let us call municipal committees consultative bodies—not self-governing bodies, which from the very nature of the case it is impossible that they can be.

THE Nawab Igbal-ud-Dowlah, of Hyderabad, arrived at Plymouth from India a few days before the mail left, with a suite of more than a dozen persons. The Nawab's first experience of English manners, *Truth* says, was rather painful. At the Custom House, on the usual questions being asked, one of the suite admitted to their having one box of cigars, which was described as being opened and in use, but when the baggage came to be examined, lo and behold! there were three large boxes in one of the trunks. A false declaration having been made, they were seized and declared forfeited to the Crown. The same paper says the Nawab is reported to have £30,000 with him, which he proposes to spend during his seven months' European tour.

IT is proposed to construct a submarine tunnel between Reggio and Messina. This tunnel would it is said, be of great value to Italy in the event of an invasion, and it is understood the Ministry propose taking up the scheme.

THE amount subscribed in England towards the Afghan War Relief Fund, after deducting expenses of advertising subscriptions, amounts to £3,359 14s. 11d., the total working expenses of the fund for 18 months being £23 13s. 5d. The numbers of widows and orphans entitled to relief, not including those from the Imperial troops, disabled soldiers, and camp followers—for whom were provided for by the Indian funds, were 163 widows and 313 children. The amount given to each of the men's widows was an equivalent to 300 rupees.

INFORMATION of a startling character with respect to the designs of certain members of the Fenian conspiracy has, it is stated, reached the police authorities of Manchester. In connection with the recent attempt to destroy one of the London docks, some facts came within the knowledge of the Home Department which were communicated to the Mayor of Manchester, who was also informed that "at or about Easter an attempt would be made to blow up the Manchester Town Hall." The information appeared to be so trustworthy that special vigilance was enjoined, and the chief constable has not lost any time in the establishment of precautionary measures.

A METHOD of preserving meat by causing the heart of the animal to pump boracic acid into the tissues has been recently patented. A sheep, for instance, is stunned by a blow, and blood being withdrawn from the left jugular vein, a strong solution of boracic acid, kept at blood heat, is injected. In a few minutes the heart of the still living animal has pumped the antiseptic fluid into all parts of the body, and the sheep is then killed in the ordinary way by the butcher. The cost is said to be less than 6d. per sheep, and the meat will keep for five or six weeks in summer.

A CERTAIN Captain Dugmore, an officer in the 64th Regt., quartered in the south-west of Ireland, has left the service, and though an Englishman and a man of property, has gone over to the Land League; at least his principles are very much in harmony with those of that body. Having purchased a copy of the *United Ireland*, it was taken out of his hands by a policeman. He summoned the constable for seizing his property without warrant of law. He has been himself summoned in his turn for using language "calculated to encourage persons to persevere in the conspiracy to pay no rent." When setting out for the police court, he provided himself with a portmanteau on which was printed "Passenger to H. M.'s Jail, Tullamore." In court he was sustained by the presence of Miss Reynolds, a pretty little Leaguer, who had herself been recently in prison. The case was adjourned. The Irish Conservative papers are quite puzzled by this gallant captain's doings,—they opine that he wants to get into Parliament as one of the "Seventy" Parnellites which the next general election is to send into the House.

EGYPT, according to the correspondent of the *Standard*, has again become the field of all sorts of political intrigue, owing to the policy pursued by England and France. The correspondent of the *Times* says the Control is now confined to a position of simple observation, reporting all events to their Governments. The general impression in Egypt is now that Europe will leave the country to govern itself, provided order be maintained, the debt paid, and the Mixed Tribunals respected: consequently a fulfilment of the programme of reforms proposed by Sir Rivers Wilson. The native journals are making an attack upon the European employés, many of whom are being dismissed and replaced by natives. A native Commission of Inquiry into the European administration of the Customs has been nominated. A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria states that at Port Said recently all the Arab coal labourers struck work, demanding double pay. Their employers refused, and decided that ships must coal with their own crews. The European foreman was pelted with stones and beaten.

AN interesting experiment has been made at Cambridge by a squad of 5 men of the Cambridge University Rifle Corps, under the superintendence of Mr. Humphrey, of the National Rifle Association. The squad was told off to fire at a target representing the figure of a man which worked from a side mantlet and was made to appear for fifteen seconds at irregular intervals. The men were armed with Martini-Henri rifles, and each fired a single shot at 600 yards on the first appearance of the man target, after which they advanced (dropping down to fire a shot every time the figure appeared) up to 200 yards, at which point they had fired nine shots each. The figure was found to have been hit 17 times out of 45 shots, or rather more than once for every three shots fired.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE MAXWELL CUP.

WE hear by telegraph from Poona that H. Company has won the Maxwell Cup, its team having averaged 59·57 per man, or nearly 3 points per man better than D. Company's average for this year, though below the average with which D. Company won the cup last year. The following are the scores of H. Company's team, who fired at Poona yesterday morning:—

	500 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Murray	35	33	68
Lieut. Peaker	31	34	65
Sergt. Brebner	34	26	60
Sergt. Hepburn	37	22	59
Corpl. Mawhood	30	28	58
Vol. Carvalho	31	25	56
Vol. Gomes	26	25	51
Total			417
Average per man			59·57

THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

IN accordance with the intimation contained in the following correspondence, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, President of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the members of the General and Executive Committees of the Society will meet the members of the committee appointed by the grain and seed merchants and muccadums, at the durbar-room, Town Hall, this afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock (Bombay time). The members of the committee of merchants will there formally hand over to the Hon'ble President and members of the Committee of the B. S. P. C. A. the two documents signed by the grain and seed merchants and muccadums in behalf of the Society in regard to the levying of fees on import and export of grain and seeds. The collection of the fees will commence from the 1st proximo.

Bombay, 12th April, 1882.

K. M. SHROFF, Esq., Honorary Secretary, the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of a Committee appointed at a large meeting of grain and seed merchants held at the Mandvi-bunder, on Sunday, the 2nd inst., beg to inform you, in accordance with one of the resolutions passed there, that the merchants unanimously agreed to request the Hon'ble President and members of the Executive Committee of your society to make such arrangements to recover from the grain and seed merchants two annas per every 100 bags of grain and seeds imported into Bombay by either of the railway companies or by sea or any other route, and to devote the sum realized thereby to the following several purposes—(1) of establishing and maintaining a hospital in Bombay; (2) engaging a sufficient number of agents to suppress all sorts of cruelty in the town; (3) to establish a dispensary in each of the two P. and O. steamers in port, the Pekin, in which vessel Sir Ashley travels, and the new double-funnelled steamship Ganges. The P. and O. Company's vessels in respect to 'dressing ship' with flags or bunting resemble the proverbial 10th, who 'don't dance.' There were not very many passengers on board the Pekin, but the number included several well-known residents of Calcutta."

We further beg to inform you that at a meeting called at the residence on the 9th instant by Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the native muccadums have also signed a similar document in favour of your society; and have agreed to levy a voluntary fee of one anna on every bag of grain and seed now exported through them, and the sum realized to be devoted by your society to the abovementioned purposes. That document, too, will be made over to the Hon'ble President and the Executive Committee.

We shall, therefore, thank you to be so good as to bring this matter before your Committee, and, consulting their convenience, fix a day and place where we shall be glad to meet them to do the needful.—Yours faithfully,

Chatarbhoj Morarjee, Hurdass Premjee, Heerjee Hunsraj, Dharsee Wagjee, Devjee Premjee, Vanjees Khimjee, Hajee Yayadna Cassum, Karsundass Valubdass, Dwarkadass Damodar, Gocaldass Dewjee, Hurry Bhanjee, Vulubdass Valjee, and Khimjee Jeeva.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 6, Moody Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th April, 1882.

CHATARBHOJ MORARJEE, Esq., and other Members of the Committee of Grain and Seed Merchants.

Dear Sirs,—Your letter of the 12th instant was placed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and the members of the Executive Committee at their meeting on the 22nd idem, and I am desired by them to inform you that the members of the General and Executive Committees of the above society will be glad to meet you at the Durbar-room, Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 29th idem, punctually at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay time).—Yours faithfully,

K. M. SHROFF,
Honorary Secretary, B. S. P. C.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article of the 18th instant, with reference to the Education Commission and moral instruction in schools and colleges, has been recently brought to my notice, and I would like briefly to a few points in your article, and I trust to your fairness to admit my letter to your columns.

It cannot be surprising that the representation of the missionary body in this city to which you refer (but the whole of which, for reasons best known to yourself, you did not give) should not be exactly what you and the Education officers of Bombay would like it to have been. Sir, it would have been most unprincipled, in pursuit with the prospect of gaining experience, and if too many are appointed a part of the time devoted to attendance is likely to be wasted. Dr. Carter, the surgeon at present in charge of the hospital, whose recommendation will be attached, thinks that work could not be found for more than three. Whether the division of labour should take the form of assigning to each assistant special classes of diseases and injuries, or of including in all cases alike in the general work of the hospital, and subdividing these duties as convenience may suggest to the Surgeon in charge, giving each assistant a share, is a question which can be better settled by professional men than by me. The "specialist" arrangement is the one which would be likely to be the more attractive to the gentlemen who offer their services, and would confer a greater benefit on the profession and public at large; but I do not presume to say that it could be introduced with success at the present juncture in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On this point I can express no opinion.

3. It will be somewhat delicate work to select some candidates and to pass over others when all are offering their services gratuitously, especially when the professional qualifications of several candidates seem to be very evenly balanced. The result of my inquiries leads me to recommend that whatever system be adopted for the distribution of duties, Messrs. H. J. Khambata, H. D. Pesikaka, and R. Blaney be appointed, and that if a special ophthalmic surgery be established, the post be given to Mr. J. A. D'Gama, or failing him to Mr. K. R. Devecha, who has expressed a preference for that particular line and has applied himself particularly to the diseases of the eye.

4. Mr. D'Gama, in a letter which he has addressed to the Secretary to the Town Council, makes certain suggestions as to the terms on which honorary surgeons should be appointed, especially as to the hours of attendance and the degree of independence which they should possess. I think it should be clearly understood that all honorary surgeons will be assistants to the surgeon in charge and subordinate to him, and that the surgeon in charge will retain exclusive control of all matters affecting the administration and discipline of the hospital. Honorary surgeons should, in fact, be in the same position as paid surgeons and physicians in other hospitals, who are subordinate to the senior placed over them. At the same time, it would be unreasonable to suppose that the surgeon in charge would interfere unnecessarily, or ignore in the arrangement of hours or the assignment of duties the convenience of the gentlemen who have volunteered to assist him. These are matters which must in a great measure depend on particular circumstances, and a great deal would, in my opinion, be left to the discretion of the senior officer. If the senior officer takes an interest in the scheme it may succeed; and I should be very sorry to lessen such interest by taking power out of his hands. Dr. Carter for his part has promised his cordial co-operation. Any general rules which may be required as to the appointment of these officers should be made by the authority appointing them, and that authority is in the present instance the government. The Commissioner and the Town Council are asked to concur in recommending certain candidates for appointment. When we have, as I hope we may have before long, other hospitals existing as entirely Municipal institutions, we shall have to lay down rules for executive supervision, but this we are not called upon to do in the present instance, as the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital is, and so far as I am aware will continue to be, under the Medical Department of Government, by whose rules all officers, whether paid or unpaid, must be content to be bound.

April 27, 1882. E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

No. 27 of 1882.

MEMORANDUM on honorary appointments to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by the Surgeon in charge.

Bombay, 26th April, 1882.

To prevent misapprehension, I would first mention the duties of the present assistant surgeon appointed by Government. These are as follows:—Charge of out-patients, charge of the small-pox and cholera-wards and of a general ward in the main hospital building. When this officer is transferred, such important duties would be made over to the honorary assistant surgeons, as practically his successors (*vide* Resolution of Government No. 274, para. 1).

The Goculdas is not provided with facilities for special lines of practice; and the establishment within its walls of a maternity and an eye department would entail fundamental changes of management.

2. Visits of medical officers are made at 7 a. m., and again in the evening: further, each officer is liable to be sent for at other times; and under present arrangements the punctual observance of these conditions is absolutely essential.

3. Two of the honorary assistant surgeons could attend to male and female out-patients, and a third might be entrusted with in-patients. Those gentlemen acquainted with hospital practice in Europe would doubtless be preferred; and upon such ground cf selection, the following might be nominated for a period of six months:—Messrs. Roland Blaney, Pesikaka, and either H. J. Khambata or K. R. Dinshaw.

H. V. CARTER, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
In charge G. T. Hospital.

The Chairman.—All we have to do is to bring forward the name for the sanction of Government.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee suggested that the name of Dr. Ronald Blaney should be placed first on the list.

The Chairman said that that might be done, as Dr. Blaney's name had to a certain extent received the *imprimatur* of the Council.

The Rao Sahib was in favour of the order of names given by Dr. Carter being followed.

Dr. Pinkerton considered it was usual in Europe when applicants asked for such appointments that their credentials should be submitted.

The Commissioner said no doubt Dr. Carter had done all that was necessary.

Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas proposed, and Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded, that the Town Council concur with the Municipal Commissioner in recommending Government to appoint the following gentlemen as honorary assistant surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital:—Messrs. Roland Blaney, H. D. Pesikaka, and H. J. Khambata.

Dr. Pinkerton proposed as an amendment that the words "subject to the diplomas and degrees being verified by the medical authorities" be added.

The Rao Saheb seconded.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he took the applicants to be gentlemen who would not state any qualification which they did not lawfully possess.

The Rao Saheb said it was a matter of regularity and formality, and without these no public office could be properly carried on.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought the Council, if they carried Dr. Pinkerton's amendment, would not only tell the Government its duty, but would show that they recommended names with which they were not themselves satisfied.

The original resolution was carried.

THE FILLING UP OF THE FLATS.

A letter was read from the Commissioner, asking sanction, under section 223 of the Municipal Acts, to the service of notices on Messrs. Harishankar Balkrishna, Tapidas Kanji, Bhugwandas Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Vanayek Vasudeo, Nagu Koovarjee and Tejpal Khetsey, to raise to the level of the road, the grounds belonging to them respectively at DeLisle-road (west of the G. I. P. Railway line).

The following resolution was carried:—Proposed by Col. Hancock, seconded by Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, "that sanction be accorded to the service of notices on the landowners named, with the proviso that the Municipality offer to purchase at present value and themselves fill up the property of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, should he be unwilling to incur the expense of filling it himself; that the Municipality also immediate measures for raising the ground between the DeLisle-road and the line of houses to the proper level, and provide a suitable drain for carrying off the sullage water, &c., from the houses standing in the ground in question in connection with the surface drainage question.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon, there were present the Chairman (Dr. Cook), Sir F. Souter, Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rughonath N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.

TELEPHONIC SERVICE FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

A letter, dated 25th instant, was read from the Commissioner, requesting the sanction of the Town Council, under section 56 of the Municipal Acts, to his entering into a contract for one year with the Oriental Telephone Company for establishing and maintaining a telephonic service for the Municipality at a total cost of Rs. 3,500 per annum. The Commissioner adds that rental will be paid by the company to the Municipality for these as for other telephonic lines in the city, and that the company will provide clerks for working the system by day and night, and should any improvements be developed in telephony, the company agrees to introduce them under this contract without extra charge to the Municipality.

The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said all the Municipality wanted the telephone for was for the police stations in case of fire, &c.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee asked for further information.

Sir F. Souter said the telephone would not be wanted solely for fires, but in case of a riot or anything of that kind.

The Rao Saheb remarked that a definite police grant would have to be made.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was entirely a Municipal organisation. Besides the actual stations he had included the reservoir, his own house, and the house of the Police Commissioner. As far as his own house was concerned, he would, during the current year, have saved the cost of the telephone hire. The delay which had taken place was due to the negotiations with the Government Telegraph Department and the Oriental Telephone Company. It seemed to him better that the company should carry the lines. It would be a great benefit to the proprietors of mills if in case of fire they were able to communicate at once with the Municipal Commissioner or the Police Commissioner.

On the motion of the Rao Saheb the sanction asked for was given. In reply to Mr. Khote the Commissioner said the charge would be met by the special telephonic grant which appeared in the last budget.

A MOONSHEE ALLOWANCE.

The Council was asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 180, from surplus cash balance, as moonshi allowance to Mr. H. Holmes, of the Bombay Police Force, for having passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the higher standard.

In reply to the Rao Saheb Sir Frank Souter said the Corporation had previously sanctioned such allowances. He wished there had been more applications of the kind, as it was highly desirable that the European police should be able to speak the language of the natives. The Council gave the recommendation.

HONORARY ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, G. T. HOSPITAL.

The following memorandum by the Municipal Commissioner was read:—

Memorandum on the subject of appointments to the House Staff of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

1. Numerous applications have been received in response to the invitation given by me through the daily papers, offered their gratuitous services to the hospital. Their names are as follows:—Messrs. J. A. D'Gama, A. McCabe, H. K. Khambata, C. Fonseca, H. D. Pesikaka, R. Blaney, Framjee Dorabjee Devecha, Kaikhosru R. Devecha, and Ardesir Dadabhai Mody. The letters of these gentlemen are attached, together with a tabulated list showing the diplomas which each may be in possession of. Mr. D'Gama offers his services only for ophthalmic cases. The other medical gentlemen are willing to undertake any duties that may be assigned to them.

2. The first thing is to determine how many officers are likely to be required for the duties which have to be performed, and I apprehend from inquiries which I have made that it will be useless to appoint more than four. Men will not devote their time to the hospital except with the prospect of gaining experience, and if too many are appointed a part of the time devoted to attendance is likely to be wasted. Dr. Carter, the surgeon at present in charge of the hospital, whose recommendation will be attached, thinks that work could not be found for more than three. Whether the division of labour should take the form of assigning to each assistant special classes of diseases and injuries, or of including in all cases alike in the general work of the hospital, and subdividing these duties as convenience may suggest to the Surgeon in charge, giving each assistant a share, is a question which can be better settled by professional men than by me. The "specialist" arrangement is the one which would be likely to be the more attractive to the gentlemen who offer their services, and would confer a greater benefit on the profession and public at large; but I do not presume to say that it could be introduced with success at the present juncture in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On this point I can express no opinion.

3. It will be somewhat delicate work to select some candidates and to pass over others when all are offering their services gratuitously, especially when the professional qualifications of several candidates seem to be very evenly balanced. The result of my inquiries leads me to recommend that whatever system be adopted for the distribution of duties, Messrs. H. J. Khambata, H. D. Pesikaka, and R. Blaney be appointed, and that if a special ophthalmic surgery be established, the post be given to Mr. J. A. D'Gama, or failing him to Mr. K. R. Devecha, who has expressed a preference for that particular line and has applied himself particularly to the diseases of the eye.

4. Mr. D'Gama, in a letter which he has addressed to the Secretary to the Town Council, makes certain suggestions as to the terms on which honorary surgeons should be appointed, especially as to the hours of attendance and the degree of independence which they should possess. I think it should be clearly understood that all honorary surgeons will be assistants to the surgeon in charge and subordinate to him, and that the surgeon in charge will retain exclusive control of all matters affecting the administration and discipline of the hospital. Honorary surgeons should, in fact, be in the same position as paid surgeons and physicians in other hospitals, who are subordinate to the senior placed over them. At the same time, it would be unreasonable to suppose that the surgeon in charge would interfere unnecessarily, or ignore in the arrangement of hours or the assignment of duties the convenience of the gentlemen who have volunteered to assist him. These are matters which must in a great measure depend on particular circumstances, and a great deal would, in my opinion, be left to the discretion of the senior officer. If

TROUBLES IN KHAIRPUR AND LUS BEYLA.

A DETACHMENT consisting of two companies of the 29th N. I., or 2nd Beluchis, under the command of Major Bryant, left yesterday (24th) by train for Larkana. The orders for the march having only been received an hour previously, the troops got ready with exemplary and praiseworthy celerity. The real reason for these troops being at present pushed forward to Larkana is, we are assured on good authority, simply a precautionary measure, as it would appear that rival parties in the Khairpur State have shown some signs of disputing among themselves, which may ultimately tend to disorder or disturbance. The troops are not at present going into Khairpur territory, and are intended only to be ready, under the Political Agent's orders, to render support, should such be necessary, to the rightful ruler, His Highness Meer Ali Moorad Khan, and help him to suppress any disorder that may arise in the State. There have been no disturbances as yet, although, according to the latest accounts, trouble is anticipated; and the knowledge that British troops are close at hand will most probably prevent any serious squabbles. The wounded Ameer is still at Sagzi, opposite Larkana, under the skilful attendance of Doctor Peacock. His Highness is progressing as favourably as could be expected, circumstances considered, but is not, of course, able to get about yet or keep his household, retainers, and petty principality under the same rule of law and order as was his wont when able to be "up and doing." It would appear that his men have been quite out of hand since the Khairpur Chief has been wounded, as he is quite unable to exercise any personal influence with them. The presence of an armed force of troops will, we think we no doubt, have the desired effect. Moreover, in his present state it is highly desirable, according to medical opinion, that His Highness should have rest and quiet. We should not be surprised to find that His Highness' men are now handling with the practical Regency which must at present exist, and the possession of which might possibly lead to a succession to the gadee of the Khairpur State.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue).

REPORTS have been current for the past few days of a probable disturbance at Lus Beyla. It appears H. H. the Jam Mir Khan and his son Jan Ali Khan have not been on terms for some time, and the latter had made an attempt to get all the disaffected to his father's standard together for the purpose of an attack, and it was expected that it would have been necessary to have sent out some troops to Lus Beyla to the assistance of His Highness. We are glad, however, to hear that news has now been received of the capture of the refractory son, and that there is every probability of things again assuming their former peaceful state.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Hall, Apollo-bunder, at 8-30 p.m., local time, to-morrow evening. All, including ladies, are cordially invited.

Service will be held on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock on the Sailors' Home. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15 a.m. Arthur-bunder at 10-25 a.m., and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m. punctually.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 30.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 125 and 180.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 126 206, and 27.

MONDAY, St. PHILIP AND St. JAMES, A. AND M.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.
8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past 7 o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 5 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 30.
7-30 a.m. (Bombay time.) Morning prayer and sermon. Hymns, 34 and 255.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Hymns 129, 199, and 439.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.
6-30 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a.m. in the Harbour on board the I. G. hulk Semiramis, at 4-30 p.m. in the Institute of the Sailors' Home, and at 6-30 p.m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Hampshire. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER,
Harbour Chaplain.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD M

...S BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., at No. 182, (2nd floor) Eduljee Nowrojee Street, behind Gun Carriage, Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1882, at 1-30 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the whole of the above, being the property of J. H. Boyne, Esq.

Property on view.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, HORNBY-ROW.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1882, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction (in one lot) at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee H. C. and In Re G. Agiail (an insolvent) the whole of the hotel furniture with bar and billiard room, fittings complete, consisting of first-class billiard, complete; sets of dining, washing, dressing, round and pier tables, drawing and dining-room chairs, brass, iron and teakwood single and double bedsteads complete, hat-stands, towel-horses, bath tube, screens, commodes, sideboards, whatnots, valuable pictures, clocks, marble topped bar, American cooking stove, copper utensils, water pump, speaking tubes, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelain ware, and best plated ware, coir matting, garden pots, &c., &c. The property is now on view. In the event of no satisfactory offer being received the property will be put up subsequently on MONDAY, 1st May, at 1-30 p.m. in separate lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms:—

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Haptoola.

ATH 2—1 case brass padlocks, glass inkstands and letter B clips, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 cask, 25 tins chocolate oil paint.

1 cask, 25 tins green do.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome English-built C-spring chariot by "Silk and Sons," in good order.

1 pair of handsome chestnut ponies, both go in single and double harness.

1 handsome English-built landau by "Sleeman, Bermingham" with a grey horse and harness.

1 handsome dog-cart with harness.

1 handsome English-built Stanhope mail-phaeton in very good order.

1 ditto glass fronted miniature brougham in good order, strong.

1 ditto English-built 4 seated barouche in excellent order.

1 ditto fast trotting bay Australian horse, goes well in single harness, very quiet.

1 pair of handsome fast-trotting flea-bitten grey Arab horses, both go in single and double harness.

1 pair of handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, both go in single and double harness.

1 handsome small child's pony with saddle.

AUCTION SALE of sweepings, cotton pickings, waste papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY next, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of grain sweepings, cotton pickings, waste papers, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 140, the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases and (if not previously privately disposed of) one handsome English-built victoria, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, one handsome chestnut Australian horse, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of James Jardine, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mohamedbhoy Rowjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Venaekrow Ramchander Laxmonjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 1 p.m. on the day following (hereunder specified, the following lands, hereditaments and messuages:—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1882.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground formed into a garden situate, lying and being on the Dadur Road, with the messuage, tunglow, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Venayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, containing by admeasurement ninety-one thousand and twenty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 600, and which said bungalow is under No. 88, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by properties of Ganesh Janoo; Bureith and Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthaki, on or towards the west by the batty land of the said Venayek Ramchander Luxmonjee and of Madhoo Dhunajee Thacoor, Luxmon Harcoojee and Martin Dooming Saut, on or towards the north by the property of Crishnarow Pandurung, by a public road known by the name of Naigaum Tank and the property of Goculdass Lilladhar, and on the south by the vaccant ground of the said Venayek Ramchander Luxmonjee.

LOT No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1882.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the Girgaum Breach Candy Road, with the messuages, tenements and chawls standing thereon, in the registration sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Venayek Ramchander Luxmonjee and his tenants, containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and twenty-six square yard, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 45 and 290 and which said chawls are assessed under No. 123, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the west by the European Burial Ground, and the cart of Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Ragoonath Hureechanderjee and now of Cassee Roopa Naiguin, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Raghoba Govindjee and now of Bhai Jivanjee.

LOT No. 3.—On MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1882.—All that piece or parced of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four and one-nineth square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 56 and 765, and which said messuage is assessed under No. 763, and bounded on or towards the east by the cart of Dhoondee Zoola, on or towards the west by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the said Venayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Hambajee Sewjee, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Vithal Bhai Rajee and others, and now in the occupation of Chrishnajee Pandurang and other tenants of the said Venaek Ramchandra Luxmonjee.

Particulars and conditions of sale and the abstract of title can be seen at the office of Mr. R. M. SAYANI, the mortgagee's solicitor, at No. 7, Church Gate Street any time during office hours before the day of sale, and at the premises on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1882.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, on Cumbala Hill, from 1st June next, the two storied BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumbala Hill, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens and Adams. Gas and water laid on. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICES.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1882, at 3-30 p. m. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1881.
2. To appoint Directors.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT SONS AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 18,840 TEAKWOOK BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required, from time to time, from 1st June next.

Templets of the brake blocks can be seen, and specification with particulars obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," will be received by the Agent, at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May proximo, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 18th April, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUCHMUNDAS RADHAKISSON has CONTRACTED to SELL his BUNGALOW known as "THE CLOISTER," situate on Malabar Hill, Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mazagaon, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Muncherjee Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, and partly by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thootee, on the west by a road leading from Mahalaxmi Nopean Road to Malabar Point, on the north by the property of Mrs. De Gs, and on the south by the property of the Revd. John Wilson, and which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 32, and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under No. 213, and now in the occupation of J. M. Grigor, Esq. All persons having any claim upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1882.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

COORG PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.
The 21st day of April, 1882.

WHEREAS Mr. W. C. DAWSON has intimated the LOSS of the TITLE DEED of the PALETODU ESTATE described below, dated 31st May, 1877, No. 730, granted to him by the Chief Commissioner, No. 363, and has applied for a duplicate thereof, any person or persons, who may have any objection to the issue of a duplicate title deed, are hereby required to state their objections to the Coorg Commissioner's office within three months from the date of this notice.

Paletodu estate in the village of Kuta in Tavalgerimurnad of the Kigganad Taluk in the Coorg Province Surveyed area 804-21 acres.

BOUNDARIES.

North—Bellamakkala Mandaya's Mattugodu Kappu estate and Sirkar Paisari Paletodu Kadu.
South—Karangail Devara Kadu and Sirkar Paisari Paletodu Kadu.
East—Sirkar Paisari Paletodu Kadu.
West—Bellamakkala Mandaya's Mattugodu Kappu Estate and Karangail Devara Kadu.

W. HILL, Commissioner.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	..

MOSELLE.

Grauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	

STILL HOCKS,

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 89 ..
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Ca de Barreyre	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Hegoree	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	

BURGUNDY.

Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	

BRANDY.

G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Meanard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * * stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	„ 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)	„ 34 0	

BEER.

	Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE.. Rs.	5 0
EXPORT STOUT ..... „	5 8
	„ 3 6

SUNDRIES

	Per 2 dos pints.
Fine Pale Sherry ..... Rs.	18 0 ..
Italian Vermouth ..... „	18 0 ..
Whisky (fine Highland) ..... „	24 0 ..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants .... „	24 0 Rs. 27 0
Absintho ..... „	30 0 ..
Assorted Liqueurs ..... „	32 0 ..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur) ..... „	25 0 ..
Do. do. (finest) ..... „	30 0 ..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)... „	15 0 ..
Real Italian Olive Oil ..... „	9 0 ..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.) ..... „	5 0 to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
Juggunath Sunkersetta house, Gowalia Tank Road.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS.
AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Terms and illustrated price lists free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

BRIDLES.

Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete ... ... Rs. 20 to 25 0
Gent.'s Pelham covered or plated Buckles, twisted or plain, Mouth Bit complete with Noseband ... ... Rs. 18 to 20 0
Gent.'s Snaffle Bridles, broad reins, covered or plated Buckles, fancy stitched Nosebands with plain twisted or chain Mouth Bits ... ... Rs. 12 to 14 0

WHIPS.

Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts ... ... from Rs. 8 to 20 0
Lady's and Gent.'s Riding Whips with chased and plain Mounts, leather and plaited handles, a splendid selection ... from Rs. 5 to 25 0
Lady's and Gent.'s Hunting Crops, Malacca Cane in Bone, Ivory, and Silver Handles, chased and plain Mounts, all weights, in stock ... ... from Rs. 7-8 to 18 8

Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
"THE" WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Price lists may be obtained on application or post free from:—

CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Old Club House, Rampart-row W. .....Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 10, Hare-street.....Calcutta.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 16, Second Line Beach.....Madras.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Beau Parc, Upper Mall .....Lahore.

LONDON. { Export offices: 3, New London Street, Mark Lane, E.C.
{ West End House: Garrick House, Adelphi, W.C.
BORDEAUX, Place du Champ de Mars.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers and the public in general that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.
Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
FOR 14 DAYS ONLY.

TO MAKE ROOM for NEW GOODS, remnants of TWEEDS for suits at great REDUCTION. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, Neck-ties, &c., at HALF PRICES. Fancy Colored Linen Drill suits made to order. Cool and comfortable wear for the HOT SEASON, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14. HATS and HELMETS CLEARING OFF at a SACRIFICE.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, resident in the city of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1882, at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Madras time), for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the place of FRANCIS MATHEW, Esq., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER.
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 8th April, 1882.

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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

OWING to the abolition of Import Duties and favourable rate of Exchange, we have from this day REDUCED the PRICES of all the goods in Trade in order that our kind Constituents may have the benefit of the same, and also an additional concession of sending out Goods free to any part of Bombay. Whole of the stock is of an unexceptional quality, being from the principal English and French houses.

Our revised price lists will be ready in a few days: meanwhile we quote prices against a few of the articles. Stores from Crosse & Blackwell, Moir & Gellon only:—

	Rs. a.
Bacon and Cheese, in cut, per lb.	0 13
Butter, fresh Danish in 1 lb. tins, each	1 4
Brown Oxford	0 12
American Lunch Tongues, 2 lb. tins	2 8
Breakfast Tongues in tins	2 0
Ox Tongue in Jelly in tins	5 0
Soups of all kinds in tins	0 7
Jams of all kinds in tins	0 7
Orange Marmalade in 1 lb. tins	0 6
Oxford Sausages, 1 lb. tins	0 14
Do. 2 lb. tins	1 10
Bologne Sausages 1 lb. tins	1 1
Do. 2 lb. tins	2 2
Irish Sausages 1 lb. tins	0 11
Potted Meats of all kinds, per tin	0 5
Do. do. large size	0 10
Artichokes	1 0
Asparagus, finest picked German, each tin	2 8
Do. do. French & English	1 4
Do. do. Californian	1 4
Mushroom, French	0 7
Do. black	0 11
Peas, French, per tin	0 9
Truffles in bottles	1 8
Tart-fruits of all kinds, from 8 ans. to	0 12
Calve's feet Jelly, per bottle	1 0
Pickles of all kinds, per bottle	0 8
Worcester Sauce, ½ pints each	0 10
Do. pints	1 1
Sauces of all kinds, from 8 ans. to	1 0
Mustard, Colman's, in bottles	0 8
Do. in tins	0 9
Table Salt in 2 lb. bottles	0 6
Do. in packets from 2 ans. to	0 4
Vinegar by C. & B.	0 6
Do. Malt	0 6
Capers	0 6
Olives	0 6
Essences of all kinds, from 8 as. to	0 10
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, 1 lb. tin	1 0
Barley & Groat's Robinson's, 1 lb. tin	0 10
Cornflour in packets and tins	0 8
Gelatine, per packet	0 4
Isinglass	0 12
Maccaroni, per lb.	0 12
Vermicielle	0 12
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, 2 lb. tins	0 10
Biscuits, Huntley and Palmer's, of all kinds, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, from 10 as. to.	1 8
Biscuits, Robb's Nursery, large tins	2 8
Milk, Nestle's	0 7
„ Anglo-Swiss	0 7
Cocoa, Epps's, 1

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BENGAL.

Work for the Police.—The Darjeeling Police are in a state bordering on despair. They failed to detect the thief who had managed to steal Rs. 3,000 worth of stamps from the local treasury, and they have failed to discover the mischief-monger who managed, on April 17th, to burn a number of the cutcherry books in a bath-room attached to the office.—*Englishman.*

The New French Consul General.—M. Lemaire, who has recently been appointed French Consul General for India, arrived in Calcutta on the 17th of April. His last appointment was that of Consul at Hongkong, and previously he has been in succession Consul in Foo Chow, Shanghai and Canton. M. Lemaire's career in China dates from 1854. During his long residence in that country he has acquired a wide and varied knowledge of the Chinese language and literature, not by any means common among Europeans. The new Consul General takes up office only for a time. He sails for France by the French mail of 28th April on six months' leave of absence, and intends taking up his duties on his return in November.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 15th to the 21st instant, 4 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 191 Hindoos, and 21 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 224 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 288. The deaths are thus classified :—9 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 35 from fever, 12 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, 2 from cholera, and 136 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 29·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·7 per 1,000 per annum.

Death of Animals at the People's Park.—We regret to observe that deaths have been rather frequent of late among the animals at the People's Park. Within the past five months the collections have been diminished by the death of one bear, two cheetas, and one splendid tiger, whose death we noticed only a few days ago; and we have now to record the death, rather suddenly, on the evening of Monday last, of a two year old lion cub. The tiger, we hear, died of congestion of the lungs combined with a diseased state of the heart. In the case of the cub, it appears that it fell over suddenly while feeding, and on examination it was found by the Superintendent that a bone had stuck in its throat which, no doubt, caused its death."—*Times.*

The Army Changes.—Of course, the first obvious result of the decease of eight battalions will be that the remainder will suffer more severely than ever from a plethora of aged Field Officers. Thus, the Trichinopoly Regiment will be able to boast of four full Colonels, six Lieut.-Colonels, ten Majors, two Captains, and nine Subalterns, and the Trichinopoly Light Infantry of three Colonels, seven Lieut-Colonels, six Majors and ten Subalterns. As far as it goes this is not entirely satisfactory, but worse is to follow. For the Vellore Regiment will muster two Colonels, eight Lieut.-Colonels, eleven Majors, one Captain, and nine Subalterns; the Masulipatam Regiment will be well-stocked with seven Colonels, seven Lieut.-Colonels, eighteen Majors, two Captains, and twelve Subalterns; and the Chicacole Light Infantry with five Colonels, eight Lieut.-Colonels, twelve Majors, four Captains and eleven Subalterns. The Tanjore Regiment will suffer from the overwhelming presence of six Colonels, eight Lieut.-Colonels, sixteen Majors, five Captains, and twelve Subalterns; the Bangalore Light Infantry, unhappy in the possession of four Colonels, ten Lieut.-Colonels, four Majors, five Captains, and twelve Subalterns; and the Madura Regiment groaning under the infliction of seven Colonels, three Lieut.-Colonels, sixteen Majors, 0 Captain, and eight Subalterns. The establishment of each Infantry regiment of four battalions will consist of four Commandants, eight Wing Commanders, and twenty Wing Officers, in all of thirty-two officers; so that there remain over from the present ranks forty-one officers, upon whom the happy despatch will have to be professionally performed.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Simla Jewellery Case.—General Hamilton's case against Mrs. Tytler, which was tried on Saturday last at Simla, was dismissed, each side to pay its own costs.

A Chapter of Accidents.—The editor of *Our Chronicle*, a regimental paper published monthly by the 2nd Battalion, South Hampshire Regiment, apologises as follows for delay in its appearance :—"The editor regrets that this number of the *Chronicle* has not made its appearance at an earlier date. The move of the head-quarters from Bangalore, and the separation of the editor from the press, and his assistant, by a march to the west, and approaching marriage, acted as an effectual hindrance to its earlier publication."

The Attack upon Captain Fulford.—Captain C. J. R. Fulford was shot in broad daylight and on the public mall. Captain Fulford, who was walking, had just passed one or two fellow-officers, when the fanatic rushed forward and shot him in the back with a country pistol loaded with slugs. Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, one of the officers who had passed, rode back on hearing the shot fired, to secure the man, but he was anticipated by a soldier of the Cheshire Regiment, who closed with the ruffian and grappled with him, until one of the Sikhs in the 5th N. I., who had doubled to the scene, shot him through the face. We regret to hear that Captain Fulford lies in a precarious condition, a slug having lodged in his neck and two more in his back. The plucky soldier of the Cheshire Regiment—whose name we hope to learn—escaped with only a cut from a Pathan knife with which his antagonist was armed. The assassin is reported to be a mulla of the Pir Sach Mian clan, and it is supposed that the outrage was committed in revenge for a chief and two members of the clan having recently been hanged by the authorities, a surmise that is borne out somewhat by the fact that the attack was made near the house of the Sessions Judge, who has passed sentence on the men referred to. It was telegraphed by our correspondent at the line that a disturbance was expected at their execution, but the jail being surrounded with sepoys, all passed off quietly, though it is known the clan were determined to have a future revenge.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE OLD WOMAN OF THE *NINETEENTH CENTURY.*

Mr. Knowles is an architect, who, having built the ugliest and most shoddy house in London—to wit, the Albert Grant mansion—founded a review. Its *raison d'être* was that its Editor was to publish the essays of all eminent men who were prepared to contribute, and that he was not to air his own opinions. But the Editor of the *Nineteenth Century* came to have thought that he ought not to allow his light to glimmer under a bushel, but that, having the means to bring his name prominently before the public, he ought to advertise himself as a guide, philosopher, and friend of the British public. To this end, he has published in the current number of his review what he terms a "protest," and he has appended to it an article by himself. The protest is signed by Cardinals, Bishops, Agnostics, Poets, and other imaginative gentlemen, with a few Peers, M. P.s, and editors of newspapers, thrown in as a make-weight. The article leads one to hope that, in his own interest Mr. Knowles will spare the readers of his review frequent contributions from himself, for it is about as weak and silly an effusion as ever was unconsigned to an editor's waste-paper basket. There are twenty-eight lines of Shakespeare dragged in to prove the self-evident fact that Great Britain is an island. There is much loose and vague talk about railroads being promoted although how a railroad, either under the sea or on dry land, is to be built, except by being promoted by someone, (is not exactly clear until there are put "the articles on a railroad that have been declared in the review, which, we are told, "have been judged by the great bulk of the public to show sufficient cause against tunnel schemes;" and interpolated, in this sea of poetry, abuse, jargon, and twaddle, we have one page—yes, one single page—of what by politeness may be termed argument. With this I will deal.

The consequences, says Mr. Knowles, which will necessarily follow the making of a tunnel are :—

1. "A certainty of increased military expenditure, even upon the showing of the promoters themselves, who admit that the tunnel must be defended by extra forts, guns, and troops always in a state of watchful readiness."

This is hardly admitted by the promoters. They assert that the fortifications and guns of Dover are amply sufficient to protect the tunnel, and they assume that the garrison of that seaport is "always in a state of watchful readiness." But supposing that one or two more batteries are requisite, and that it might be well to have a few more troops than are now at Dover near to the tunnel, no one, I presume, would assert that the advantages of the tunnel would not outweigh this expenditure.

2. "A probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of irresistible outcries for more and more armaments, arising out of panics about invasion which would, undoubtedly, be met with greater acuteness and greater frequency in proportion to the increased closeness of the links binding us to a continent in arms."

This is the well known "old woman argument." Those who put it forward mean that they themselves are too intelligent to succumb to panic, but that behind them are a number of old women, nervous and unreasoning, who will insist upon "armaments," because they are in a state of panic. Now, it is by no means certain that the old women of England would clamour for "more and more armaments," because a tunnel connects England with France. "Old women" are not quite such fools as those who would use them for their purposes seem to imagine. But if they are, it does not follow that their outcries would be listened to, and that we should increase our army because these aged ladies saw an imaginary danger of invasion. Let us, in the name of reason, consider the question of the tunnel on its own merits, and not be led to decline to discuss it on these merits because Mr. Knowles, a Cardinal, a Bishop, and a Poet have evolved from their moral consciousness a mythical old woman, behind whose petticoats they skulk in order to resist progress.

3. "The possibility of an irretrievable disaster from invasion. For whereas now such a catastrophe, if it occurred, might in time be got over, and England be once more herself again within her silver streak, then no successful invader would leave the soil until he had first stipulated for continued possession of the English end of the tunnel, and could thus for ever keep his foot within our open door."

If an invader were to land in England, and if we were so utterly defeated that we were obliged to give up Dover to him "for continued possession," we should already have destroyed the tunnel in such a way that it would be easier for him to make a new one rather than repair that which had heretofore existed. A tunnel can be made in three years. All that our vanquisher, under present circumstances, would have to do, therefore, would be to stipulate for the continued possession of Dover, and then he might make his own tunnel from the war indemnity levied on us. But even this would not be necessary. He would insist upon our only maintaining a certain number of ships, and consequently he would have the command of the Channel. If, in truth, we are ever so utterly defeated that we are obliged to accept the victors' terms, Mr. Knowles may rest satisfied that, tunnel or no tunnel, our conqueror will not leave England "once more herself again within her silver streak."—*Truth.*

THE HORSE GUARDS STAFF.

The forthcoming monthly General Orders will announce authoritatively to the Army that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut.-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, *vice* Sir C. H. Ellice, K. C. B., whose term of Staff service has expired.

Such changes in the Staff of the Horse Guards are so important in their bearing upon the discipline and well-being of the Army as to merit more than a passing notice.

The retirement of Sir Charles Ellice from the important post he has so ably filled will be regretted by no one more than H. R. H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

That Sir Charles has well earned a season of rest from his onerous duties will hardly be denied, when it is considered that in addition to the ordinary routine work, never particularly light, of his office, he has borne no small part in the labours involved in the Afghan and Cape wars.

The subordinate Staff of the Horse Guards may well lament his departure from amongst them, for in him they have lost a chief who was not only entirely in sympathy with their work, but who, in a conscientious discharge of his duties, never failed to evince an earnest desire to promote the wellbeing of the Army and all connected with it. The Duke himself will long miss the assistance of so judicious a friend and counsellor, for his experience as a soldier and administrator cannot prove otherwise than a loss to the Army generally. The Duke seems fated to lose his best friends and most able coadjutors. The recent death of General Macdonald, his old and faithful secretary, was a blow from which His Royal Highness has not yet recovered; and even the services on his Staff of such thorough soldiers as Generals Whitmore and Dillon will hardly compensate for the loss of such men as Generals Ellice and Macdonald. Indeed, we do not think that the retirement of Generals Wetherall and Scarlett, the two most popular adjutants-general of the last half century, evoked so much regret as the recent changes at Horse Guards have done. Their loss, great as it was, happened in a time when the organisation of the Army was not in a state of transition, and when few events disturbed the current routine of military matters. In these days, however, the fashion of military institutions change from day to day, and require in the executive an adaptability to different conditions and requirements which the present War Minister thinks is more likely to be found in young than in old generals. To this impression may to some extent be attributed the appointment under notice. It would be affectation to say that Sir Garnet Wolseley's election to so important a post is popular with the Horse Guards or the Army generally. In the subordinate position of Quartermaster-General his influence on the discipline of the Army was little felt, but in the office he now occupies the whole Imperial Army is subject to his methods of working out the policy laid down by the Government. If Sir Garnet is as successful in this post as he has been in the field, both the country and the Army will be the better for the appointment now made. It is evident that the political party now in power are under the impression that a successful general must also be a successful military administrator. In support of their theory, a combination of the requisite attributes to fulfil both conditions are sometimes, though rarely, found in the same individual. The new Adjutant-General will certainly find no lack of work ready to his hand which will test his ability as an administrator. Some of this work admits of no delay, particularly the discipline of the Army abroad, which judging from returns we have received, requires much time spent in reformation. The procedure of courts-martial in reference to crimes of violence against non-commissioned officers will have to be revised and simplified. As the Discipline Act now stands, the proverbial couch-and-four may be driven through it with impunity. The territorial organisation of the Home Forces is very partially developed at present, and requires an able hand to bring it to completion. The new Adjutant-General's method of dealing with these and other important questions will be watched with much interest, both by the Army and the public. He has the advantage of his predecessor in being in perfect accordwith Pall Mall, and will doubtless endeavour to promote that harmony between the two institutions, the absence which cannot but act adversely to the interests of the Army and the country.

It is admitted on all sides that Sir Garnet brings to his task great ability and considerable experience as an organiser, but his best friends admit that the experience acquired during a few years' command of a regiment would have been of incalculable value to him as Adjutant-General. That he has failed to obtain this has been attributed to the rapidity of his promotion from one Staff appointment to another. How far the want of such experience will affect his future actions we shall, equally with the public, feel interested in observing.—*United Service Gazette.*

DR. LAMSON'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The general tone of the public Press upon the subject of the respite accorded to my son, Dr. Lamson, forces upon me the unwelcome duty of breaking the silence I would gladly preserve could I permit the thought that the family of the condemned are resorting to unrealities or subterfuges to reverse a judgment generally accepted by the public as just. The question of insanity in this case is not a new one, nor was it first raised here after the trial, nor in America through any promptings from this side. It was as spontaneous and well grounded there, as it has long been a familiar thought here and goes back over a period of nearly two years, as appears in the strong sworn testimony supporting it. It was urged at once, as soon as the case was fully developed by the prosecution, as in large degree necessary to meet successfully much of the evidence. I kept this opinion steadily before my son's legal advisers, and only yielded to their judgment that the defence on other grounds, legal and scientific, could be maintained and the fearful consequences of the alternative plea be averted. This will account for the silence of my counsel, which I now raised, and dispel, I trust, any suspicion of its being a late and desperate expedient, a refuge devised for a lost cause.

The case was greatly prejudiced from the outset by the acts of the accused showing severe money pressure and dishonourable methods for supplying such necessities. His family knew that he was in no such straits for which relief was not at hand in the power and readiness of his parents, and he was aware that he had only to stretch out his hand for such help. Testimony was present in Court to prove this. He was, in fact, on his way from a devoted wife to equally solicitous parents when he made this deplorable visit to Wimbledon. Therefore his family saw in these damaging facts of the prisoner's conduct only some of the vagaries of his disordered brain, constitutionally liable to disturbance under the most ordinary excitements, brought upon by ill-health, personal anxieties, professional work, and greatly aggravated by the baneful use of narcotics. The disorder thus completed showed itself through a long period previous to December last, as is now established by the varied and positive testimony in ways and to an extent startling even to his family, who had fewer opportunities of knowing the sad truth, the proofs of which are daily increasing by voluntary evidence.

I may be permitted to add that the plea put aside by those managing the defence was in fact all the while disabling them by its reality. The condition of the prisoner's mind throughout his confinement up to the trial hampered rather than helped the work of his solicitor, certainly in the most important stages of it. This work was further trammelled by the refusal which the Home Office felt obliged to return to the request that the defence be allowed oversight or participation in the analysis. This drove them to separate researches into questions intricate and delicate, leading to conclusions which still drew them away from the considerations of the other kind now urged, and to reliances which failed at the last moment. Thus, working much in the dark, with the burden upon them of proving a negative in the scientific question, their task was weakened *ab initio*, and they were deceived into a line of defence which fell at the last through the double infirmity of a necessary suppression of the facts as to the prisoner's condition of mind and the disadvantages of their position as to the scientific evidence. These observations are not meant to fault the verdict, but to explain the fact and the misfortune of that silence upon the point now raised. Had the unsound state of the prisoner's mind throughout these deplorable occurrences been fully exposed it would at least have rid the case of much of the damaging effect of its surroundings and, it is believed, have greatly changed its aspect to the jury. The defence would not at the last moment have resolved itself into the unaided reliance on one able and eloquent speech.

It is now desired to repair as far as possible this omission in the defence and let the truth fully appear. A key is furnished to much of the mystery still confessedly clinging to the case, and this frank statement is offered of the valid grounds upon which the Home Secretary has been moved to the act of clemency accorded with the view of setting the matter in its proper light.

A generous people can want no appeal to induce them to review a judgment that stands upon grounds which the family of the condemned felt from the beginning took no account of the essential facts underlying the whole question. But it is not too much to hope that this explanation will not only be received as an avowal on my part of the truthfulness of the plea now urged and supported by a mass of strong sworn testimony, but that it may gather about my unhappy son those sympathies which are in the English people ever at the call of fairness and suffering; to help them to the belief that a young man ever distinguished for gentleness and generosity, highly educated, and religiously trained, ever ready to succour human misery, was as little likely as any man to become what he is now judged to be without a dethronement of that intelligence which regulates all our natural instincts.

His family are too deeply and gratefully sensible of the universal feeling expressed towards themselves to indulge the feelings or language of complaint. They only desire that the truth be fully known and be tempered with that mercy which can be the only human assuagement of their measureless sorrow.—Yours, &c.,

W. O. LAMSON.

April 4.

The St. *James's Gazette* remarked on the above :—

It is impossible to read the letter sent by Lamson's father to the newspapers without commiseration. But this feeling of sympathy with the writer makes it all the more painful to discover how thoroughly weak his plea for the convict really is. There is absolutely nothing in the case proved against Lamson to suggest that he was not as responsible for his actions as any other man at the time when he murdered his brother-in-law. To complain as Mr. Lamson does of his son being prejudiced by his proof of his pecuniary difficulties immediately before the murder was committed is mere nonsense. If there had been no discoverable motive for the crime it might perhaps have been assumed that it was the result of madness. But, as a matter of fact, Lamson, who was raising money in every kind of disreputable way—who had been sold up at Bournemouth and was living on sham cheques in London—came into £1,500 by the death of his brother-in-law, which it is admitted on all sides that he caused. Surely it is asking too much of human credulity in the chapter of accidents to invite one to give credit to a theory which assumes the fortuitous conjuncture of Lamson's insanity on the particular subject of aconite and the prospect of his relief from several pressing liabilities by the administration of aconite to Percy John. Besides all this, the plea of insanity was never raised at the convict's trial. Mr. Lamson says that it was suggested to his counsel, but that they refused to entertain it, and, considering what the defence actually was, it is certain that it would have been adopted with the utmost avidity if in their opinion there had been anything even plausible in it. Instead of this the "wife and family" of the prisoner were imported into the case by his counsel—a pretty sure sign, as all the world knows, that nothing could really be done for him.

THE VINE PEST.

When the insect appears in the spring, it sets to work at first by piercing the bark of the tenderest rootlets. The plant rebels against this, and forms swellings or knobs, which stop the sap; and these are then abandoned by the phylloxera for a fresh place. This goes on until the insect, working up to the stronger fibres, brings about a complete atrophy of the root-bunch. Towards the end of the first year of attack the branches show little sign of the evil, although the lumps can be discerned on the rootlets; in the second year all the smaller fibres have disappeared, the leaves turn yellow with early decay, and the shoots become short and weak; and in the third year the plant has become a withered blackened stump, upon which no traces can be discovered of the passage of the phylloxera, which has fled to fresh vines for pasture anew. In this way the phylloxera has attacked two-and-a-half million acres of vineyards, and has utterly destroyed the vines in more than half that area. At the present rate this may half that area. At the present rate this may half that area, from the fact that it spread over a fresh area of 500,000 acres in the course of the year. If a line drawn from the confines of Andorre to Monaco be made to serve as base, and Lyon be taken as apex, the triangle formed will include all the phylloxerated portion of southern and eastern France—comprising Roussillon, Languedoc, Provence, Dauphine, the Lyonnais, and great part of Burgundy. To get an idea of the devastation in the south-west, a line must be drawn from La Rochelle to Blois and Orleans, thence southwards to Dimoges and to St. Affrique in Aveyron, then to Pau and Arcachon, and finally the coast-line must be followed northwards to La Rochelle again. The irregular area which figure thus formed will enclose the phylloxera of those regions which—Bismarck's Vouvray just escaping in the north—takes in the Charentes, from whose soil so much grapejuice is distilled into brandy and the "fine champagne" now to be reckoned with the good things of the past; and the Gironde, with its priceless Medoc district. The Gironde, indeed, the most precious of all the wine departments, is the most ruinously smitten of any other. Four-fifths of its 430,000 acres of vineyards are said to be infested, and no less than 300,000 of those were first reported as attacked in 1880.

Such is the terrible foe which is still kept up here and there in France, but in a disheartened way, and all too late. There is no doubt whatever that where submersion can be employed, and a foot or so of water can be kept on a vineyard for six weeks in the year, the phylloxera is drowned out. But this treatment costs too much except in naturally favourable situations, and it weakens the wine. The area thus treated is quite insignificant—not more than 12,000 acres annually for the last three years. The application of chemicals also continues, but not to so large an extent. Bisulphate of carbon is the only matter yet discovered which, carefully applied, kills the phylloxera without killing the vine. It is at best only a partial remedy; for its application to the roots three or four times a year requires many skilled labourers, and is so costly as to be confined to vineyards which give a large margin of profit—such as those which yield the "grands crus." While M. Balbiani hunts after the "winter egg," M. Dumas, taking a hint from Pasteur's discovery about the corpuscles of the silk-worm disease, is searching for a contagious malady or parasite with which he can inoculate the phylloxera, for he maintains it must have a natural enemy of the kind. The reward of £12,000 for the invention of a method of destruction still remains open, and the oddest proposals are year by year renewed. Vinegar and sea-water are very much in favour with these dreamers; even coffee-grounds and church incense have been suggested. Some strongly urge the employment of small birds and even ants; while others sagely propose to graft the vine on mulberry-trees, wild briars or gooseberry-bushes. But the lonly rays that light up the dark prospect are the hopes founded on the essays made with the American vines.—*St. James's Gazette.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

With reference to the point raised the other day by the *Solicitors Journal* whether an elephant is or is not a domestic animal within the meaning of the Acts 12 and 13 Vict., *c.* 93, and 17 and 18 Vict. *c.* 60, it may be of interest to notice some recent enactments recently made in America in relation to the treatment of animals. Title xvr. of the Penal Code of the State of New York, passed last year, which will come into operation next month, containing fifty sections, is exclusively devoted to the prevention of cruelty to animals. In England only domestic animals are protected; but in New York the protection is extended to any animal whatever; for it is expressly provided: "Section 669—(1) The word 'animal' as used in this title does not include the human race, but includes *every other* living creature; (2) the word 'torture,' or 'cruelty,' includes every act, omission, or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted;" and every person is guilty of a misdemeanour "who overdrives, overloads, tortures, or cruelly beats or unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates, or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or to another, or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food or drink, or neglects to furnish it such sustenance or drink." It is further provided by Section 667 that any "person who leaves this State with intent to elude any of the provisions of this title, or to commit any act out of this State which is prohibited by them, or who being a resident of this State does any act without this State pursuant to such intent which would be punishable under such provisions if committed within this State, is punishable in the same manner as if such act had been committed within the State." The active co-operation of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is secured by the following section:—"All fines, penalties, or forfeitures imposed or collected for a violation of the provisions of this title or of any Act for the prevention or punishment of cruelty to animals, now in force or hereafter passed must be paid on demand to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and an agent of that society has the same power to arrest in respect of acts of cruelty to animals as is conferred by Section 293 of this Code on the agent of an incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty children in respect to acts of cruelty to children."—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

The Lord Mayor presided on April 5th at a meeting at the Mansion House for the purpose of devising a scheme for facilitating the emigration of the unemployed. In opening the proceedings he explained the object in view, and thought it better that the men and their families should emigrate to such a colony as Canada, rather than remain in this country without work. The sum of £34 10s. was required to start an emigrant, but this would be repaid by instalments. Sir Alexander Galt said that the Canadian Government had offered to give a pound per head for a certain number of families for whom the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had offered to find employment. In reply to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, he explained that it was not absolutely necessary that the men emigrating should be skilled in any particular branch of labour; but if they were it would be so much the better for them. Any one, however, who could use the pick and shovel would get on. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., thought that any movement of this kind originating from the Mansion House would hardly fulfil the expectations of the country unless they asserted their opinion that it was the duty of the Government to do that which of necessity they were doing. He believed that good would be done by provoking a jealous on the part of the other colonies. They were there to act impartially, and if Canada now wanted 200 men, Sydney, he hoped, would not be backward. It was well-known that the colony of the Cape of Good Hope had authorized their agent to seek out able-bodied men to the number of 200, and were offering to give them their passage out and to pay them the same wages as men of their class were earning at the Cape. No doubt men looked with a great deal of jealousy upon efforts made to get them to emigrate; but the indisposition was not on the part of the workmen as a class, to emigrate, but rather the reluctance was from those who wished to keep up a reserve of labour for times when there was a flush of work. This was the real excuse for the Government refusing to give money out of the Treasury; but it was a very short-sighted policy. He regretted, after the official promises of last session, that they were doomed to see those promises frittered away, and particularly that the Government would not see any distinction between our own colonies and countries which might become our enemies. This, he believed, was the blunder of blunders of last year. Cardinal Manning thought this was a matter in which the Government might very fairly be asked to assist. After further conversation, the Lord Mayor moved, and Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens seconded the following resolution :—"That there are numbers of workmen now unemployed in London, and that it is desirable to endeavour to raise a fund in order to assist a limited number to emigrate." This was carried; and for the purpose of devising means to carry out this resolution a committee was appointed, with power to invite representatives of the working class to join them.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

On Monday (April 3) a petition, signed by eight clergymen, by officers in the Army and Navy, by medical men, and by a large number of other highly respectable persons, householders of the town of Weston-super-Mare, representing all shades of religious and political opinion, was presented to the Home Secretary, requesting him to make inquiry into the cases of three men named Beaty, Bowden, and Mullins, officers in the Salvation Army, who were convicted by the magistrates of the town of having "unlawfully and tumultuously assembled with divers other persons to the number of 100 or more to the disturbance of the public peace," and were sentenced as follows:—Beaty was bound over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for 12 months, himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each; Bowden and Mullins were likewise respectively bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, themselves in £50 and in two sureties of £25 each—the three men being sent to Shepton Mallet Gaol for three months each in default of bail. The statement set forth in the petition was that for the past few months the Salvation Army had perambulated certain streets in the town without let or hindrance, but that while walking in procession to their place of meeting on Thursday, the 23rd of March, they were attacked by a band of rough callers, known as the "Skeleton Army," who maltreated some of their members, and seized and destroyed some of their musical instruments, the police failing to apprehend any of the offenders. On the following day the magistrates issued a proclamation requiring all persons "to abstain from assembling to the disturbance of the public peace in the public streets within the said parish of Weston-super-Mare." On Monday, March 26, the Salvation Army marched, as was their wont, four abreast to their place of worship, but this time without music or any public demonstration, headed by Beaty, Bowden, and Mullins. The police were up to Beaty and required no details for their action. they said, was a contravention of the proclamation. Beaty, believing that he was creating no breach of the peace, declined to obey the policeman, and he and his two assistants were thereupon arrested. The petitioners stated that the practitioners submit—first, that the men were not guilty of the offence with which they were charged, inasmuch as they were peaceably marching without riot or tumult to the ground they were entitled to use; that the punishment awarded was out of proportion to any illegality the defendants might inadvertently have committed; thirdly, that no attempt had been made to arrest the real promoters of the disturbances, who were organized for the express purpose of molestation; and, fourthly, that the effect of the decision was to place the liberty of the people at the discretion of a handful of disturbers.

The Sheffield magistrates on April 4th held a special meeting, convened by the Mayor, to consider what should be done in view of an announcement that the Salvation Army intended to hold a monster demonstration at Sheffield on Monday, to march into the town with bands playing and banners flying. The Mayor presided, and there was an unusually large attendance of the borough magistrates. The Chief Constable, Mr. John Jackson, was present. An immense placard, issued by the Salvation Army, was produced to the meeting, in which it was stated that the Sheffield Number 1 corps would be reinforced by "troops" from Hull 1,000 strong, who would march through the principal streets. It was also announced that several great battles would be fought. "Heavy fighting was expected, and great victories were certain. Shot and shell would be freely thrown into the enemy's camp, and great damage was expected to be done to the devil's kingdom." The combined forces of Sheffield and Hull were to march to the "barracks," Thomas-street, where every soldier would be fully equipped for the great battles of the day. A monster procession was announced for the afternoon at 2 o'clock, "the fighting to continue until 4 o'clock, unless all the rebels surrender before that hour." After much considerable discussion, the magistrates seemed generally to believe that the result of the gathering might conduce to public disorder, and, warned by the serious riot on a similar occasion, came to the following resolution :—"That unless the Mayor and Mr. Welby, the stipendiary magistrate, are able to make satisfactory arrangements for the conduct of the meeting of the Salvation Army announced for Easter Monday, the Mayor is requested to prohibit the procession." On Easter Monday a great handicap is held, and there is an immense attendance of betting and sporting men from all parts of the kingdom. While all the town is crowded by excursionists from all the neighbouring villages, the rough element is unusually predominant, and thus the chances of a collision are increased.

AMONG THE FASHIONS.

The new bonnets are smaller than ever, but do not differ very materially in shape from those of last year. Englishwomen will probably part with regret from the neat and becoming "princess" shape, which sets off a refined face to advantage, and makes even a vulgar one passable. Produced in flowers, these bonnets suit the present season and are very popular. I was shown a very pretty one at a fashionable milliner's in Dover-street. One side of it was covered with wallflower blossoms, the other with lilac blooms, both so deftly imitated from nature that they looked as though they had just been plucked. The centre of the back was filled in with the foliage of the lilac tree, the leaves presenting precisely the same thin, semi-transparent, limp appearance as their natural prototypes. The remainder of the trimming consisted of a large bow of the new *ficelle*, or twine lace, and strings of the same. This lace is coffee-coloured, and resembles Macramé, only that the *ficelle* is exceedingly fine. It is much used in combination with the new lace embroidery I recently described.

Another pretty bonnet was made of primrose-coloured *crêpe* and myrtle-green velvet. The brim was edged with three rows of large iridescent beads, which displayed, at the various angles of light, opalesque suggestions of every tint of colour from dark myrtle-green to pale primrose. Very artistic was the effect thus acquired of not only reproducing the principal colours in the bonnet, but linking them together by introducing the intermediate tints. The remainder of the trimming consisted of myrtle-green feathers and aigrette, with strings of myrtle-green velvet lined with primrose satin.

A picturesque hat of fine black Dunstable straw had one of the high conical crowns so much worn last autumn at fashionable Continental seaside resorts. The crown was trimmed round the sides with three rows of pleated black lace, headed by three rows (Fashion likes to run in triplets at present) of large black, hollow-cut jet beads. The brim was lined with black velvet, and was gently curved upwards at the right side, and downwards at the left, presenting in this respect a great contrast to the abrupt angles which characterised the so-called Rubens and Gainsborough hats turned out by the gross a couple of seasons ago. A plume of five black ostrich feathers, in addition to two long ones at the back, completed the trimming of the becoming hat in question.

I fancy that it was the very fault of too emphatic curves and twists that brought the Rubens and Gainsborough hats into general disrepute. In cheap, hard, coarse straw, it is difficult to produce a gentle, undulating, gradual curve, such as softly carries the eye upward from the face and head, or downward, as the case may be. Abruptness has a hardening effect upon the features, and even acts inimically upon the colouring.

An original bonnet, claimed to be among the latest novelties by the above house, was extremely small and close in shape. Gathered black velvet trimmed the part immediately in proximity with the face, while the crown consisted of a network of jet, the intersticesbeing large and open, showing the hair beneath. The warm shade of bronze-brown hair, now so much in vogue, would look well in contrast with the brilliant blackness of these jet beads. The short black velvet strings were lined with silk, and edged with jet-beaded lace. These were not meant to be tied, but to be arranged in a loose, careless-looking bow, the lace rendering them a becoming finish beneath the chin.

Small jewelled brooches or lace-pins matching the earrings are now frequently used to fasten bonnet strings, the custom probably originating in the fact that such strings are now so frequently made of velvet, which does not tie satisfactorily. What are called "made bows"—that is, a fixed and permanent arrangement of loops—are unsatisfactory. They appear to be capable of no medium between prim stiffness and limp dejection. No well-dressed woman tolerates a "made" bow on her bonnet-strings.

The primrose and myrtle green bonnet I have described would look well in company with a mantle which is to be seen in the same show-rooms. It is of myrtle-green vicugna cloth, of most superb cut, dolman shape, the sleeves coming from the back and comfortably covering the arm, without any of the dragged, tight, pinioned look that was only too common last year. The trimming is made of an Indian shawl cut into the necessary shapes and *appliqué* on the myrtle-green cloth. The colours of this shawl trimming are unusually beautiful, even for Oriental fabrics. A fringe, reproducing all these colours in silk, trims the edges of the mantle, including the sleeves, which have their share of the shawl trimming. The lining consists of striped silk in crimson and green to match the tints predominating in the shawl trimming.

Linings are now almost as elaborate as the outside of coats, dolmans, and mantles. Fur plush, satin, or silk are the materials used. The days when women of fashion were satisfied with alpaca for their linings are past and gone, never, probably, to return. Easy is the descent of extravagance, but to retrace the steps up the steep and thorny hill of economy—that, indeed, is difficult, especially to the curled darlings of fashion of either sex.—*Truth.*

THE MARRIAGE OF MDLLE. BERNHARDT.

It is stated in the morning papers that the licence for Mdlle. Bernhardt's marriage was obtained in due form at the Bishop of London's Registry, Doctors'-commons, upon payment of the customary fee of £2 2*s.* 6*d.* In applying for it M. Damala stated, in answer to the usual inquiries, that his place of abode for the preceding fifteen days had been within the boundary or district assigned to the parish church where the marriage was to be solemnized. This declaration fully satisfied the requirements of the Act of Parliament under which such licences are granted. It is also stated that as a matter of fact M. Damala has for some time had lodgings in Berners-street, within a short distance of St. Andrew's Church, in which the wedding took place. A special licence obtainable from the Secretary of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at a cost of £29 18*s.*, could not have been obtained at such short notice.

According to the *Law Journal*, the marriage differs but little from the most orthodox ceremony at St. George's, Hanover-square.

M. Damala before he could have obtained the licence must have made an affidavit that there was no lawful impediment, and that he had resided within the parish for fifteen days, the very same terms as the bridegroom of a marriage in high life who takes lodgings in Mayfair for that period. The clergyman must perform the ceremony unless he has very good grounds for suspecting that the parties are precluded by law from marriage, the exception being the case of a divorced person, whom the clergyman is not bound to marry, but for whose marriage he is bound to lend his church. No doubt the arrival of Sarah Bernhardt from Naples the day before, and departure for Barcelona on the same day, was a little more hurried than the usual journey from the country to London before, and the start on the honeymoon after, a wedding at St. George's, but the ceremony is legal in England without being domiciled here, and the marriage, so far as the forms are concerned, and apart from any question of personal disability, is valid in this country and in every part of the world.

The *Figaro* states that if the marriage had taken place at 8 *a.* m. there would have been left just time enough for M. and Mdme. Damala to reach Nice last evening, but, owing to the delay which occurred, Mdlle. Bernhardt was unable to decide in time for the performance announced for last night. She had engaged a special train to take her from Marseilles to Nice and back, as also a steamer to convey her and her company from Nice to Naples, but she has to pay for the train all the same, but to avoid a like result with the boat she will now go to Madrid by way of Marseilles and Barcelona, instead of the much shorter route by Orleans and Bordeaux. At Madrid she is to perform on Sunday in the "Dame aux Camélias."

M. Damala (the *Times* correspondent at Paris says) is thirty-five years of age. He was an attaché at the Greek Embassy at Paris, and made the acquaintance of Sarah Bernhardt last August, when he called for the first time on her at her house in the Avenue Villiers. He was smitten, he told her, with a passion for the stage, and asked to be allowed to join her company. She replied, he said, any parts given to him, but he had never, though a pupil of Tallien, played in a theatre. Sarah Bernhardt made him recite to her a passage in the "Dame aux Camélias," and was so much pleased with the result as to admit the ambitious young man into her company, under the name of Daria.

After playing for some time in minor parts, M. Damala succeeded M. Angelo, on his retirement, in the more important ones. It is believed that the formalities of the French law have not been complied with; but in this case the bride is not likely to have parents or guardians able or inclined to contest the validity of the marriage.

A NEW COMET.

An occasional correspondent of the *New York Herald* at Albany gives a description of a new comet discovered on the morning of March 18, by Mr. Charles S. Wells, one of the assistants in the Dudley Observatory. This comet, which is said to be "small, but very bright," was "in the constellation Hercules," and, according to the writer, "bids fair to be the astronomical sensation of the year."

It had a small tail, equal to about one-fifth of the diameter of the moon in length. This tail was intensely bright, and there was the appearance of a starlike body in the head. News of the discovery was immediately communicated to astronomers all over the world, but owing to unfavourable weather but few observations have thus far been obtained. The condensed brightness of the head, the narrow tail and the slow

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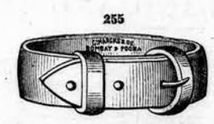

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